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THE appointment of a Chief Signal Officer will be held in abeyance until some definite action is had on the question of a transfer of the Weather Bureau from the War to the Interior Department. General BRAGG, and several other members of Congress who favor the transfer, intend to request Secretary ENDICOTT not to embarrass them by the appointment of a successor to the late General HAZEN. Nothing can be done at this session of Congress, and it may therefore be stated that there will be no Chief Signal Officer appointed until after the next session of Congress. Meanwhile Captain GREELY will continue as Acting Chief of the Bureau.

THE Army Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate on Monday, without debate, and in precisely the same form as reported from the committee last week. The bill is now a subject for a conference committee, the members of which are Messrs. Allison, Plumb and Gorman on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Bragg, Vile and Steele on the part of the House. The chief item requiring adjustment is the amendment of the Senate increasing the amount for the manufacture of small arms from \$300,000 to \$400,000. The Senate conferees receded from a similar amendment last year, and it is feared will be compelled to do so again, as Mr. Bragg seems to be particularly opposed to this increase. The other amendments are items of small moment, and an agreement upon them ought to be speedily reached.

THE facility with which military titles are acquired in this country, and especially in the South, is illustrated by the fact that the Governor of North Carolina has thirty-two aide de camps, each with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In the entire Army of the United States there are only twenty-four allowed by law to divide among ten general officers, and only three of these aides have the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, the highest rank held by any of the others being that of captain; most of them being lieutenants. The lucky Governor of North Carolina could thus supply our Regular Army with its full complement of aides de camp and have eight left to "loaf around the throne." Thirty-eight Governors with thirty-two aides each would give us 1,216 aides in all, quite a respectable army in itself. Is there any wonder that the manufactories of gold lace flourish?

WE observe that the Lieutenant General disapproved of a request which was sent to the War Department last year from the Adjutant General of Michigan that an officer be detailed to conduct the school of instruction at the annual encampment in that State. It would seem to be good policy to comply with such requests, as they are directly in the line of the requirements of Sec. 1 of the act of March 13, 1890, which provides that the "system of discipline and field exercise, which is and shall be ordered to be observed by the Regular Army of the U. S., in the different corps of Infantry, Artillery, and Riflemen, shall also be observed by the Militia, in the exercise and discipline of the said corps respectively throughout the U. S." The request of the Governor of Michigan for an inspector was granted, but his request for an instructor was denied.

OF the second annual report of Secretary Whitney, the London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "It is most interesting and valuable if our own Admiralty officials would be content to take a lesson

from it. He is very firm as to the need for a reorganization of the department, and this, after a year's experience in the office, during a term which will be memorable as that in which the naval service of the States commenced a new lease of vigorous life. But the most interesting item appears to be his recommendation as to the fitting out of a squadron of tugs for the purpose of experimenting in naval tactics, and giving the officers and men experience which must prove useful in time of war. Such a step we have so frequently advised on this side the Atlantic, that it is with peculiar satisfaction we welcome its adoption by so able a man as Secretary WHITNEY has shown himself to be."

By an order dated Navy Department, Washington, D. C., January 6, 1887, Lieutenant-Commander R. B. BRADFORD, U. S. N., was detailed for duty under the direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, as Inspector of Electric Lighting of Ships of the Navy. He will at once assume charge of the installation of the cruiser *Chicago*, see that the contract for the work is carefully followed out, so as to produce an efficient result, and designate the exact location of each lamp in accordance with the provisions of the contract. This detail is for two years, and no better man could be found for this new inspection service. It will be remembered that Lieutenant-Commander BRADFORD superintended in 1883 the installation of the *Trenton*, the first man of war installed with incandescent lights. He afterwards went to sea as her Executive Officer, thus putting his handiwork to the proof, and showing the confidence SAM WELLER's boniface displayed in the matter of "his own wheel pie." There can be no question as to the addition to the health and comfort of a ship's crew from the use of electric lights.

THE *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette* of London publishes a description of West Point and the Military Academy, concluding which, it says: "To modern English ears the discipline of West Point seems very severe, and in some cases one would think that it can scarcely fail to have a bad effect; it can hardly be good for a young man to be kept so entirely from all intercourse with the outer world. One result, however, must be to stamp the impress of the institution deeply upon the cadets, whether for good or for evil. A considerable number of cadets, after they have got their commissions and have served a few years in the Army, leave it and take to ordinary civil employment. Promotion is slow in the American Army, and the conditions of service are not enticing, while the employments of civil life are not so crowded as they are with us. In England a man who takes to mercantile pursuits late in life, and without having had a special training for it, finds the ranks more than full, and that there is no room for him. In America he experiences no such difficulty, and ten years or so passed in the Army does not prejudice a man's subsequent chance of success as a merchant as it would with us. Many of the officers who fought in the Civil War were men who had thus for some years left the Service; and the fact that among the Generals who distinguished themselves on either side there was scarcely one who was not a West Pointer speaks well for the training given in that institution."

THE most important meeting of the House Military Committee this session was that held on Tues-

day last. The subjects under discussion were the Senate bills increasing the efficiency of the Army, amending Article of War 103, increasing the pay of hospital stewards, with numerous amendments proposed thereto by the chairman, General BRAGG. There was a full attendance of the members, and they all took an unusual interest in the matters under consideration. After quite a long discussion the committee agreed to all the propositions presented by General BRAGG, who had previously framed the amendments and reports to the bills. Two bills were reported, Senate No. 1490, to amend Article of War 103, and S. 1119, to increase the pay of Hospital Stewards. Thirteen additional sections, embracing a few of the provisions contained in the LOGAN Efficiency bill and the new reforms proposed by General BRAGG, were added to the former bill, the title of which, as reported, is "to amend Article of War 103 of the Rules and Articles of War, to promote the efficiency and reduce the expenses of the Army." The Senate number and title only of the bill for the relief of the Hospital Stewards was retained, the body of it, consisting of seven sections, and providing for a Hospital Corps as a non-combatant force attached permanently to the Medical Department, being the committee's own measure. The committee decided to report a resolution asking for a night session for the consideration of these and other military measures pending on the calendar. We give under the heading of Congress the text of the bills reported. Retired officers will observe that the bill limits their pay to 75 per centum of the full pay at the time of retirement.

SOME people are certainly hard to satisfy. Before us lies a paper, the *Evening Wisconsin*, which in the same breath declares that the "Engineering bureau" of the War Department would be a good thing to abolish, because it recommended \$30,000,000 for river and harbor improvements which Congress easily saw how to cut down to \$9,000,000; and then goes on to upbraid Congress for the pitiful appropriation assigned Milwaukee harbor by that body, despite the recommendations for \$300,000, which Captain MARSHALL considered could be usefully and wisely expended. Apparently, the *Wisconsin* thinks the Engineer Corps justified in asking \$300,000 for Milwaukee, but holds that it should be ashamed of itself for suggesting proportionate appropriations for the rest of the United States. The same inconsistency prevails elsewhere: if we bring together the statements concerning the improvements of local water ways, which appear in the newspapers of the vicinage, we shall have the most elaborate demonstration of the necessity for the expenditure of every dollar provided for in the estimates for rivers and harbors—and more. Taking the discussions in the same papers on the river and harbor bill as a whole, we shall find equally conclusive evidence that the expenditure it calls for is a waste of public money. For some reason, which we could never quite understand, this bill is made in newspaper offices to serve the purpose for which the papacy was reserved by the old fashioned hard-shell preachers of our pioneer days: when other themes fail, it is a safe object upon which to expend attack. Articles on the river and harbor bill seem to be kept in pickle to be brought out on each recurring anniversary of its passage. As there is no attempt to introduce into them either argument or citation of fact, they are as good one year as another, and might be, if they are not stereotyped as a measure of economy.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN J. S. McNAUGHT, 20th U. S. Inf., is at Madison, Wis.

MAJOR B. F. POPE, Surgeon, U. S. A., lately on duty in Washington, goes to San Antonio, Texas.

CAPTAIN H. P. PERRINE, 6th U. S. Cav., lately visiting at Trenton, N. J., will remain East until March.

LIEUTENANT E. S. FARROW, 21st U. S. Inf., visited in New York City this week, quartering at the Grand Hotel.

LIEUTENANT EUGENE CUSHMAN, 16th Inf., on leave from San Antonio, is visiting at 378 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

GENERAL N. A. MILES, U. S. A., and family, were expected in San Francisco this week, en route to Los Angeles.

LIEUTENANT J. W. DUNCAN, 21st U. S. Inf., son of the late General Thos. Duncan, U. S. A., has arrived in Washington.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES F. ROE, 2d Cav., with his family, left New York, Jan. 15, to join his regiment, via San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT J. D. MANN, 7th U. S. Cav., on sick leave from Fort Meade, has been spending a portion of it at San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT J. M. CARSON, Jr., 5th U. S. Cavalry, is visiting his father, Major Carson, at 1332 Vermont avenue, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT W. W. FLYNN, 8th Cav., lately visiting at Woodstock, Conn., was expected to rejoin this week at Fort Clark, Tex.

CAPTAIN C. E. HARGROVE, 5th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Keogh, Mont., has been spending a portion of it in New York City.

ASSISTANT SURGEON VICTOR BIART, U. S. A., who has been on sick leave from Fort Sisseton since April, 1884, is at Fort Sisseton, Dakota.

CAPTAIN J. S. POWELL, Signal Corps, U. S. A., is still confined to his quarters at Omaha from the effects of a recent fall which broke his left leg.

COLONEL DE LANOY FLOYD-JONES, U. S. A., and Mrs. Floyd-Jones are spending a few weeks in Washington, being domiciled at the Arlington.

ASSISTANT SURGEON H. O. PERLEY, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Pembina, has been visiting at Detroit, Mich. He will rejoin his station in March.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL ABRAHAM BAIRD, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Du Chene, Utah, this week, and commenced his investigation of affairs at that post.

LIEUTENANT J. B. ALESHIRE, 3d U. S. Cavalry, who has been visiting at Gallipolis, Ohio, since November last, is expected shortly to rejoin at Fort Custer, Mont.

LIEUTENANT J. T. THOMPSON, 2d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Little Rock Barracks, Ark., the latter part of this week from a five weeks' visit to relatives at Newport, Ky.

CAPTAIN RICHARDS BARNETT, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., who has been on the sick list for some time past at Washington, D. C., has received a six months' extension of his sick leave.

The engagement is announced of the Hon. Ira Davenport to Miss Sharpe, sister of Captain H. G. Sharpe, U. S. A., on duty at West Point, and daughter of Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe.

COLONEL J. C. BAILY, Assistant Medical Purveyor, U. S. A., left Fort Monroe, Va., this week, for New York City, to assume charge of the Medical Purveying Depot in Wooster street.

MAJOR W. H. GARDNER, Surgeon, U. S. A., who has been a guest for some time past at the Clarendon, Washington, D. C., took charge this week of medical matters at Fort McHenry, Md.

MAJOR THOMAS H. BRADLEY, Captain 21st U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Bridger, Wyo., is, with Mrs. Bradley, at 629 11th street, Washington, and will remain there for some time to come.

CAPTAIN JOHN H. WEEKS will, at the request of the Board of Managers, relate at the United Service Club, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 8 p. m., "Humphrey's Division at Fredericksburg."

GENERAL E. B. ALEXANDER, U. S. A., who is spending the winter at Washington with Col. G. N. Lieber, Acting Judge-Advocate General, U. S. A., his son-in-law, is reported to be in delicate health.

LIEUTENANT C. P. TERRETT, 8th U. S. Infantry, on account of ill health, has relinquished duty at David's Island, N. Y. H., and will spend a few months on sick leave before joining his regiment.

LIEUTENANT S. R. H. TOMPKINS, 7th U. S. Cavalry, recently visiting his father, Gen. C. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., at Governor's Island, returned to Fort Meade, Dakota, this week and resumed duty with his troop.

COLONEL H. M. BLACK, 23d Infantry, and the other members of the General Court sitting at Washington Barracks last week, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Chas. Humphreys, 3d U. S. Art., left early in the week for their several stations. The result of the trial has not yet been made public.

The Veteran Association of the Fifth New York Volunteer Veteran Association, or Durycia Zouaves, propose on Memorial Day to visit the grave of Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren, U. S. A., at Newport, R. I., for the purpose of paying a tribute to his memory and unveiling a monument over his grave.

MISS ANDREWS, the Ohio heiress, who is to marry John A. Logan, Jr., is spoken of enthusiastically by all who know her as a young woman of even temper, fine education and accomplished as well as beautiful. She is 22 years of age and has always enjoyed perfect health. She is a blonde of medium height. Her father's wealth gave her the best advantages of education and travel, and she is the favorite of young and old, both at home and elsewhere. She spent some time in New York last winter as the guest of her father's brother.

CAPTAIN M. C. POPE, 5th U. S. Inf., is visiting in Washington.

CAPTAIN R. G. ARMSTRONG, 1st U. S. Inf., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort McDermit, Nevada.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL H. J. FARNSWORTH, U. S. A., visited New York this week, registering at the Gilsey House.

LIEUTENANT J. K. WARING, 2d U. S. Inf., lately on a trip to Fort Leavenworth, has returned to David's Island, N. Y. H.

ASSISTANT SURGEON H. I. RAYMOND, U. S. A., lately at Fort Gaston, has changed base to the Presidio of San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT J. C. SANFORD, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., on duty in New York City, goes abroad on a three months' vacation.

CAPTAIN S. W. GROSBECK, U. S. A., Judge-Advocate, Department of Dakota, has returned to St. Paul from a few weeks visit East.

LIEUTENANT R. J. C. IRVINE, Adjutant, 11th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Irvine, are at Augusta, Ga., and will remain there for the balance of the winter.

LIEUTENANT E. C. BROOKS, 8th U. S. Cavalry, will leave San Antonio in a few days for Chicago, where his marriage to Miss Gray is soon to take place.

GENERAL ABRAHAM BAIRD, U. S. A., on his way to Fort Duchesne, Utah, paid a short visit to St. Louis to see his son, Lieut. Wm. Baird, 6th Cav., who is on duty at Jefferson Barracks.

An officer of the 18th Inf. stationed at a post along the Union Pacific Railway is to be married at an early date, says the Kansas City Times, to one of Leavenworth's handsome and accomplished young ladies.

MAJOR JOHN BROOKE, Surgeon, U. S. A., after a short but pleasant tour of duty at Fort McHenry, Md., goes to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as post surgeon in place of Col. J. C. Baily, recently ordered to New York.

For the first time in many years a Patriarchs' ball came off last week without the presence of the indefatigable Mr. Ward McAllister, who, owing to the death of his brother, Col. Julian McAllister, U. S. A., is now in mourning.

GENERAL ALFRED PLEASANTON, says a Washington despatch, is one of the most historical characters of the capital. Every night he appears at Willard's Hotel and generally is surrounded by a crowd of admiring listeners. His hair is almost white and the long, curling moustache which sweeps down over the square cut jaw is frosted with the advance of years.

At a banquet given at Paris, Jan. 15, to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of Yorktown, Gen. Boulanger toasted President Cleveland and Minister Molane. He also proposed the toast "The Union of the Two Peoples," a union which, he said, had been cemented by the Statue of Liberty. Our Minister, Mr. McLane, responded and afterwards proposed "The French Army."

CHAPLAIN WINFIELD SCOTT, of Angel Island, was installed, Jan. 4, as Chaplain of Geo. H. Thomas Post, No. 2, G. A. R., of San Francisco. This post numbers upwards of six hundred members, and is the largest and strongest post on the Pacific Coast. Chaplain Scott is also chaplain of the Pacific Coast Commandery of the Loyal Legion, which has over five hundred members. He holds services at Angel Island every Sunday morning, and at Gen. Howard's Headquarters, Fort Mason, in the evening.

JOHN S. MOSBY is outraged by the discovery in the archives of the War Department of a letter from Gen. A. Pleasanton, June 12, 1863, asking how much he might be allowed to pay Mosby as a bribe for his services, stating that there was a chance to get them. Gen. Rufus Ingalls, to whom the letter was addressed, replied the same day: "If you think your scheme can succeed in regard to Mosby, do not hesitate as to the matter of money. Use your own judgment and do precisely what you think best for the public interests." Mosby, who has no disposition to join Benedict Arnold in history, says that no proposition, either directly or indirectly, ever came to him from Pleasanton, or any one else, to betray the cause, and at no period of his military career was he more active, or caused more damage to the Union cause than in the months of June and July, 1863.

ALTHOUGH Quartermaster-General S. B. Holabird, U. S. A., will not be retired for age until June 26, 1890, already there is some speculation as to his successor. Upon this point a Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "It may be stated as quite well settled that Gen. Charles H. Tompkins, now next in rank to Gen. Holabird, will receive the nomination on the latter's retirement. Gen. Tompkins is not only next in rank to Gen. Holabird, but he is a Democrat and has a good record. He has also adhered to the principle of succession and promotion according to rank, and on these grounds earnestly supported the nomination of Gen. Holabird. There are several officers looking after their prospects. But unless circumstances materially change there will be no hope for any one but Gen. Tompkins." A good deal may happen in three years.

A MAN, representing himself to be Captain C. E. Dutton, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., on duty with the Geological Survey, was recently arrested in Springfield, Mass., on suspicion of theft. Capt. Butler, of the Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., stationed at the National Armory, being sent for, lost no time in accusing the alleged Capt. Dutton of being a fraud. The latter replied: "Oh, perhaps you expect to see Clarence; I'm his brother Charles." But even this smooth statement did not change Capt. Butler's opinion. When taken to the station house "Dutton" proved to be as smart as he was smooth. He insisted that he had done nothing which would justify an arrest and finally acknowledged that he was travelling under an assumed name. "I am a geologist, however," said he, "and have worked under Capt. Dutton, but there are circumstances that might prevent my getting a living if I went under my own name." He was allowed to depart.

MAJOR AMOS KIMBALL, General Miles's chief quartermaster, has arrived at Los Angeles from San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT F. B. MCCOY, 3d U. S. Inf., visiting at Augusta, Ga., will leave this week to rejoin his company at Fort Shaw, Montana.

COLONEL A. R. BUFFINGTON, U. S. A., has returned to Springfield, Mass., from a visit to his mother in Virginia, who was quite ill, but is now better.

MAJOR J. M. BELGER, U. S. Army, who has been residing for some time past at Hot Springs, Ark., has entered the General Hospital there for treatment.

Mrs. GENERAL LOGAN contributes to the *Chautauquan* for February an article on "Official Etiquette at Washington," her first contribution to magazine literature.

LIEUTENANT E. S. DUDLEY, 2d U. S. Artillery, read some interesting "Notes on the Early Military History of Nebraska," before the State Historical Society at Lincoln, Jan. 12.

CAPTAIN F. A. KENDALL, U. S. A., and Mrs. Kendall, were passengers on an express train which was wrecked Jan. 16 near Westminster, Mass. Fortunately they were not injured.

The *Compte de Paris* contributes to the "New Princeton Review," for January an eulogistic estimate of Gen. McClellan's ability as a commander, and some valuable personal reminiscences.

The *New Haven Union* says of the Soldiers' Home in Connecticut: "The men hardly know that they belong to a Home, or belong anywhere. They come and depart like tramps; they look like tramps, and are treated exactly like tramps."

"The death of Col. Julian McAllister, U. S. Army," says the *San Francisco News-Letter*, "has been heard of here with sincere regret, but, as it will probably return to us the young ladies of his family, who have always been great favorites in society here, in this case the cloud may be said to have a silver lining indeed."

Mrs. GRANT has donated to the Grant Monument Fund the sum of \$120 paid her as the "widow of Gen. U. S. Grant, deceased, late 1st Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster in '61, 4th Regiment of U. S. Infantry, Mexican War," and the sum of \$862.50 "arrears of pay due Gen. Grant from July 1, 1885, when last paid, to July 23, 1885, the date of his death."

An effort is being made by some of the officers of the 18th Infantry, to get Capt. Cass Durham before a retiring board so as to secure the promotion of 1st Lieut. Michael Leahy, the senior lieutenant of infantry, who, on Jan. 7, completed 20 years' service as a 1st lieutenant. As Capt. Durham has been on the sick list a good deal for the past three or four years it is probable that a board will shortly be convened for his examination and if found permanently incapacitated he will probably be retired immediately.—*Kansas City Times*.

We are glad to learn that the condition of Major D. M. Vance, 13th Inf., is much less unfavorable than has been reported. From St. Augustine, Fla., Jan. 15, Mrs. Vance writes us of her husband: "I'm, critically ill he has been, and I fear he is even now not out of all danger with a nervous disorder that threatened his life and for the time being his reason. But insane he is not and has not been. In my constant attendance upon my sick husband, I do not find time to reply to the many letters of sympathy received from Army friends, and while they have been misinformed, these letters of tender sympathy have touched me deeply, and from my heart I thank them."

COLONEL W. P. CRAIGHILL, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has many friends in Baltimore, and the *Sun* of that city, alluding to his recent promotion, says: "Nowhere will it give more pleasure than in Baltimore, where he has spent many years of his life, and where his splendid engineering attainments have been advantageously employed on the channel which bears his name, by which vessels of the greatest carrying capacity find safe entrance to our wharves. It is a coincidence that Colonel Craighill's son, Lieutenant William E. Craighill, went up to West Point from the same school house in West Virginia which his father attended, and that like his father he graduated No. 2 at West Point, and entered the Engineer Corps. He is now stationed at Willet's Point, N. Y., and gives promise of winning distinction as an engineer."

THE citizens of Chicago having contributed \$13,000 to a fund for the payment of incumbrances resting upon the home of Mrs. Logan in Washington, Col. M. M. Parker, called on her on Monday and, obtaining from her a check on Riggs and Co., paid off the notes. Later in the day he presented to Mrs. Logan the cancelled notes, and she now owns the house known as Calumet Place, on Columbi Heights, free from all incumbrances. Mrs. Logan's gratitude was expressed in a letter to William P. Nixon, of Chicago. On Monday also the children and heirs of Gen. Logan—his son, John A. Logan, Jr., and his daughter, Mrs. Tucker, with her husband, Major Tucker, U. S. Army—united in a deed conveying all their right and interest as heirs in the house to Mrs. Logan, so that the house is her property solely. As General Logan died intestate, this action on the part of the heirs was, of course, entirely voluntary.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in reviewing the "Memoirs of General Robert E. Lee, his Military and Personal History," which has just appeared in London, refers to Lee's character in a tone of lofty adulation. "No biographer," it says, "ever had a nobler subject. Robert Lee had a character all but flawless; he was a real king of men, spotless in his high-souled integrity, born to command and yet to be loved, unspooled by good fortune, as bravely calm in adversity; the shining figure, in a word, of the stupendous struggle that evoked the full development of his special genius." In closing the notice it adds: "He fought out the good fight, and then, with a noble dignity of resignation, went out into a retirement which he never would break. His death was as beautiful as had been his life, and his name will endure while grandeur of soul, purity of character, devoted patriotism, and chivalry of the finest type are virtues valued by mankind."

CHAPLAIN O. J. NAVE, U. S. Army, is visiting at Delaware, Ohio.

ADJUTANT A. B. DYER, 4th U. S. Art., left Fort Adams, R. I., on Wednesday, on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT J. B. BELLINGER, 5th U. S. Cav., is visiting friends at 941 Madison Avenue, New York City.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., is spending a portion of his month's leave at Lake Charon, Orange Co., Fla.

MAJOR JAMES GILLIS, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Leavenworth, visited relatives in Washington, D. C., this week.

GENERAL C. G. SAWTELLE, U. S. A., has been elected President of the United Service Club at Washington.

COLONEL R. S. LAMOTTE, 13th U. S. Inf., at present on leave, will start for Fort Wingate, N. M., early in February.

LIEUTENANT H. J. SLOCUM, 7th Cav., of Fort Meade, goes to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for a tour of recruiting duty.

COLONEL A. M. RANDOL, U. S. A., lately arrived in San Francisco, has left there again on a few months' leave for the benefit of his health.

CAPTAIN L. A. MATILE, 11th U. S. Infantry, who is stopping at the Woodmont, Washington, D. C., has received a month's extension of leave.

CAPTAIN LEONARD HAY, 9th U. S. Inf., is still at Fort Verde, A. T., the movement of his Company (K) to Whipple Barracks having been suspended.

MAJOR C. A. WIKOFF, 14th Inf., visiting at Easton, Pa., will report to Gen. Gibbon at Vancouver Barracks for assignment to a post when his leave is up.

COLONEL GEO. H. MENDELL, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has been elected President of the Technical Society of the Pacific Coast, headquarters at San Francisco.

GENERAL RUFUS INGALLS, U. S. Army, is in Washington to remain until the adjournment of Congress. He was sought for by newspaper men regarding the Mosby bribery despatches, but refuses to talk of it.

GENERAL THIBAUDIN, who broke his parole during the Franco-Prussian war, has been appointed to command of the Paris commandants being now chosen for the various French fortresses or strong places.

CAPTAIN EDWARD FIELD, 4th U. S. Artillery, played "Captain O'Scuttle" in "Poor Pillicoddy" on Friday of this week at the third of series of plays to be presented by amateurs at Odd Fellows' Hall, Newport, R. I.

MRS. BAIRD, wife of Lieut. Baird, 6th Cavalry, returned last week to Jefferson Barracks from a visit East. Gen. Baird, who accompanied her from Washington, is a very proud man as the grandfather of "the prize baby of the Army."

MAJOR-GENERAL D. E. SICKLES, U. S. A., is to make his first appearance at the bar for many years as counsel for Louis Bialer, who shot Surveyor Beattie some time ago in New York. Bialer served under Gen. Sickles during the war.

MAJOR C. I. WILSON, paymaster, U. S. A., has returned to Omaha from several months' leave. It will be good news to his many friends to learn that his wife's health is rapidly improving under skillful medical treatment in New York City.

The second assembly of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, took place on Monday evening, and was very successful. Mrs. Macneely received the guests, Major Goodloe made the introductions, and Lieut. Barrette, 3d Art., led the german.

COL. W. S. KING, of Minneapolis, the plaintiff in the King-Remington suit, states that his suit and that of his wife had been settled by the payment of \$2,000,000. This ends the case. Col. King paid John Van Voorhis, of Rochester, his principal counsel, a fee of \$50,000. The fees of the remaining counsel are in proportion.

We publish in full this week the order retiring Col. C. E. Blunt, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., which, from some cause, did not reach us in customary season after date of issue. Col. Blunt was retired, at his own request, under the act of June 30, 1882, having served more than forty years as an officer of the Army, and not for age as generally stated. Col. Blunt is a recent guest at The Langham, New York City.

A G. A. R. Post in San Bernardino, Cal., has sent to Col. Wm. H. Long, of Boston, a very handsome 6th Army Corps badge, made of metals mined in San Bernardino County. Among the members of the post are several old 6th Corps men who served under Col. Long during the war, one of whom owes his life to the Colonel, who brought him off the field when badly wounded during the second battle of Fredericksburg, he having been left by his comrades as they crossed the river.

MARSHAL MACMAHON'S daughter has just been married, and the ex-President seems to have received letters of congratulation from most of the crowned heads of Europe. The Marshal, who is now 78 years of age, and who has never been confined to bed except from wounds, is still hale and hearty. He may live to be the last French marshal, for there are only two other marshals living—Canrobert and Lebœuf, the health of the former being most unsatisfactory.

LIEUTENANT SCHWATKA, and his party of twelve, left Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo., Jan. 8, and were kindly furnished by Lieut. H. E. Tuthery, 1st Cav., Post Quartermaster, at Camp Sheridan, with a three span mule team to help in making the ascent of the Limestone mountain by the way of Golden Gate. Although the weather has been very severe the party is in no way discouraged. A despatch, however, of Jan. 19, from Fort Keogh, says: Lieutenant Schwatka has abandoned his tour on account of illness, and has returned to Hot Springs. The high altitude and frosty atmosphere affected his lungs, and he was taken with a hemorrhage at Grand Cañon.

COLONEL G. L. FEEBIE, U. S. Army, retired, is located at 251 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

CAPT. H. C. EGBERT, 12th U. S. Inf., of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., visited friends in New York on Thursday.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON, son of Prince Jerome Napoleon, will finish his military education in the Italian Army.

LIEUTENANT BENSON, U. S. A., was in Omaha last week, visiting his brother, on route to his station on the Pacific slope.

GENERAL WAGER SWAYNE, U. S. A., presided at the dinner of the Ohio Society, at Morrell's, New York City, on Monday evening.

LIEUTENANT J. E. MAXFIELD, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, arrived in San Francisco, Jan. 11, and relieved Lieut. Glasford, who goes to Prescott.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the engagement of Captain S. W. Groesbeck, U. S. A., Judge Advocate, Dept. of Dakota, to Miss Alice W. Thomas, of Norwalk, Conn.

COLONEL T. F. BARR, Judge Advocate's Department, is visiting his brother in Washington. Col. Barr will return to Chicago in a few days to resume his duties on Gen. Terry's staff.

COL. H. M. BLACK, Major G. M. Randall, and Capt. J. T. Haskell, 23d U. S. Inf., en route to Fort Wayne, Mich., from the Humphreys' trial at Washington Barracks, visited New York on Wednesday, quartering at the Rossmore Hotel.

A CORRESPONDENT at Zellwood, Fla., writes: "This is now a driving little place, churches, school, stores of all description, mechanics, railroad depot, telegraph office, etc., etc. There are quite a number of new officers of the Army located here and near here, Col. Clendenin, Capt. Lee, retired, Lieut. Lemly, 4d Art., etc. The two former are living here now."

Among those who will be benefited by the Mexican pension, which now becomes a law, are Messrs. Morrison, Forney, Viele and Nexley, members of the House, and Mr. John Rome, the doorkeeper at the main entrance of the House, who was a drummer boy and lost his arm. Senator Maxey is now the only Senator who was an officer during that war. The late Senator Logan was Mr. Maxey's comrade in arms in the Mexican campaign.

The annual Charity Ball at Omaha, Friday, Jan. 14, was a very handsome affair, and a great success financially, the gross receipts being \$3,900, and the expenses only \$600. The officers in the city and at Fort Omaha joined hands with the citizens and assisted materially in the preparations of the Exposition Building, in decorations, etc. In opening the ball the managers showed very good taste in having at the head of the grand march the Hon. J. E. Boyd, Mayor of the city, escorting Mrs. Frank Wheaton, of Fort Omaha, and Gen. Wheaton with Mrs. Boyd.

The trial of Lieut. R. D. Walshe, Signal Corps, U. S. A., was proceeded with at Washington Barracks this week. The charge upon which he is being tried is that as indications officer on Jan. 5, he ordered "up signals" at 11.30 p. m., but owing to a great amount of work to be done before the order was filed it did not reach the telegraph room until 12 minutes past midnight. Lieut. H. H. C. Dunwoody and Sergt. Robinson of the Signal Corps, testified on Tuesday and then the court adjourned until Thursday to enable the members to attend the funeral of Gen. Hazen on Wednesday.

The Omaha World, of Jan. 11th, referring to the trial of Major F. W. Benteen at Fort Du Chesne, says: "The Major has a record as a gallant officer, and made many friends, who are working hard for him. Last week a long interview with a discharged cavalryman from Fort Du Chesne was published in the Kansas City Times, in which the ex-soldier is made to criticize severely Gen. Crook for the location of the post, and Inspector General Hall for an alleged failure to relieve hardships caused by blunders in forwarding supplies. As a matter of fact, Major Benteen was given authority to re-locate the post if its site proved unfavorable, but did not do so. As since the mistakes and grievances complained of arose, charges have been preferred against the commandant, it seems possible that the court martial may develop that some person or persons other than Gen. Crook and Col. Hall were at fault."

COLONEL H. M. BLACK, 23d U. S. Infantry, says the Washington Critic, is being urged by his friends for the position of Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army. The New York Graphic says: "No more popular or worthy appointment could be made. Colonel Black served for many years as Commandant of Cadets at West Point, and won the affection as well as the respect of all who knew him. An excellent soldier and disciplinarian, strict, industrious, just and genial, he enjoys an enviable reputation as an able organizer, and a popular and honorable soldier. His promotion would please the Army, and would be a good thing for the Signal Service." It would be hard to find a better officer for any service falling within the line of military duty, but our suspicion is that what is now known as the "Signal Service" will be transformed into a Weather Bureau under civil administration.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., who presided at the banquet of the Territorial California Pioneers at Martine's, New York, on Tuesday evening, told stories about his experiences in California when he was a lieutenant in the artillery service. "In those days," he said, "no soldier could wear a mustache. Then the Mexican war started, and the officers began to let their side whiskers creep down their faces, but they dared not let them go a hair beyond a straight line drawn from the bottom of the ear to the upper lip. I remember Kearny, the best soldier under whom I ever served, one day wanted me to send some provisions to a party of dragoons. I had let my beard grow. 'And, Lieutenant,' said Kearny, as he walked with me toward the door, 'I have a line pair of razors which you may have after Captain so-and-so gets through with them.' 'Thank you, General,' said I, 'but I have a very nice pair of razors myself.' Then I shaved my whiskers up to a straight line from lip to ear. That was the last time I ever shaved."

COMMANDER P. H. COOPER, U. S. N., visited New York city this week from Norfolk, Va.

CHIEF ENGINEER J. LOWE, U. S. N., lately relieved from duty on the Dolphin, is in Washington.

LIEUTENANT W. H. EMORY, U. S. N., registered at the St. James Hotel, New York, on Monday.

ASSISTANT SURGEON F. S. NASH, U. S. N., is to be married in February to Miss Carrie Ryan, of Charleston, S. C.

PAYMASTER GEO. H. READ, U. S. N., returned to the New York Navy-yard this week from a trip to Washington.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER R. E. IMPER, U. S. N., lately on duty at the Washington Navy-yard, goes abroad on a year's leave.

LIEUTENANT J. H. BULL, U. S. N., was to sail from San Francisco on Saturday of this week to join his ship on the Asiatic Station.

LIEUTENANT C. A. GOVE, U. S. N., who recently reported for duty in the Hydrographic Office, is located at 1922 Sunderland Place, Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER FRANK W. BARTLETT, U. S. N., arrived last week at the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, and took charge of the Manual Training Department.

On Saturday evening, Jan. 8th, a party of officers attended a candy pull, given at the residence of Captain Brown, Commandant of the Norfolk Navy-yard, dancing following.

The friends of Lieut. Albert J. Dabney, U. S. N., retired, will be glad to learn he has greatly improved in health and is now Commandant of Cadets at South Kentucky College, Hopkinsville, Ky.

COMMANDER A. S. CROWNSHIELD, U. S. N., responded for "Our Navy" on Monday evening at the celebration of the 117th anniversary of the New York Marine Society. Gen. G. W. Wingate, who was present, spoke on "Our Harbor and its Fortifications."

The following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: P. A. Paymaster C. W. Littlefield, Ensign A. N. Wood, Comdr. E. M. Shepard, Lieuts. Lucien Young, J. J. Hunker, and R. Mason Lisle, Chief Engineer A. J. Kiersted, Paymr. G. A. Lyon, and Surgeon B. H. Kidder.

1st LIEUTENANT W. F. SPICER, U. S. M. C., is making hosts of friends in Brooklyn, where the long-delayed departure of his ship has enabled him to extend largely an already wide circle of hearty well-wishers. It is just to add that he is no less a favorite with the members of his own mess.

The orders of Lieut. C. S. Rickman, to the Independence secure once more for Vallejo and the Mare Island yard the presence of a family well known at that station, and as well liked as known. Mrs. Richmond (née Tolson) is a sister of Mrs. Vreeland, whose husband, Lieut. Chas. E. Vreeland, was recently detached from the flagship Hartford.

CHIEF ENGINEER JOHN B. CARPENTER, U. S. N., retired, who was taken ill last November at his home, Eldora, on the Hillsborough River, Florida, with dengue fever and taken to Jacksonville for treatment, has recently had a severe attack of dysentery which brought him at one time to a critical condition. He is now convalescent, however, and hopes soon to be able to return to his home.

The New York Times says: "Commodore W. S. Schley in a conversation about the Signal Service, said: 'I sincerely hope that Capt. Greely will be made Chief Signal Officer. He is really a capable man, and I have no doubt would so reorganize the Weather Bureau that it would become very popular. Its unpopularity in the past was due in a large degree to its chief. It is hardly advisable to transfer the weather service to civil control because he was unpopular.'"

The New York Navy-yard marines and their fellow enlisted men from on board vessels now at this station enjoyed their fifth annual complimentary ball at the City Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn, Jan. 5. Their officers and others of like rank from neighboring stations and headquarters were guests of the gallant Naval soldiers. Among them were Col. Heywood, Commo. Gherardi, Capt. Bunce, of the Atlanta; Lieut. Cowles, of the Dispatch; Lieut. Robinson, Pay Insp. Stevenson, Capt. McLane Tilton, Capt. Meeker, Lieuts. Golder, Karmany, and Berryman. The dancing began at about 10 o'clock and continued till very near daylight.

Of the assignment of Lieut. W. H. Emory to the command of the Thetis, the New York Sun says: "When Lieut. Emory was put in command of one of the vessels of the Greely Relief Expedition a great many persons here laughed at the idea of his being sent on such service. He had been regarded as especially if not exclusively qualified to shine as an ornament in society circles. Nobody now smiles at his assignment to important stations, while it has been universally felt that the command of the Dispatch, which is looked upon as a sort of pleasure yacht, was not the place for an officer who showed such marked ability and energy in the performance of hazardous and trying duty in the frozen seas."

"CAPTAIN W. U. STEEL, U. S. N., an officer long in the Service," who has been swindling agents of vessels lying at Boston and at Perth Amboy and other points in this port, has made his appearance among the New York agencies. He is to all appearances a substantial and prosperous gentleman. Short of stature, and stout and dark, he dresses in the height of style, and talks with a superior air. The only blot on his appearance is a bad scar on his left ear. It looks as though it was left by the teeth of some animal. Representing himself as an agent of the Hydrographic Office, he asked the captain of a vessel for a list of the nautical instruments he needed. They were jotted down at the top of a page of his note book. At the bottom he got the captain to sign his name. This done it was easy to write an order for money above the signature and tear the leaf from the book, thus securing an order perfectly fit to deceive. He is said to have gathered \$5,000 in this way in Boston. His attempt in New York resulted in his arrest and commitment.

CAPTAIN W. A. KIRKLAND, U. S. N., is suffering from his old enemy, the gout.

COMMANDER E. M. SHEPARD, U. S. N., lately of the *St. Mary's*, is visiting in Washington.

LIEUTENANT J. J. HUNKER, U. S. N., of the New York Navy-yard, visited friends in Washington this week.

LIEUTENANT LUCIEN YOUNG, U. S. N., is visiting in Washington for a few weeks before going abroad on leave.

AN assessment to cover the death of Ensign Chas. McClain was called by the Navy Mutual Aid Association, Jan. 19.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER SAMUEL BELDEN, U. S. Navy, has been ordered to duty in connection with the new cruisers.

MED. INSPECTOR DAVID KINDLEBERGER and Surg. B. H. Kidder, U. S. N., passed their examination for promotion on Wednesday. They will be promoted on Jan. 30 to fill the vacancies consequent upon the retirement of Medical Director Dungan on Jan. 29.

THE old saw to the effect that republics are the reverse of generous, received striking confirmation in the tabling in the House of Representatives of the bill for the relief of the officers and men of the ill-fated *Ashuelot*, who lost their clothing and other effects in the line of duty when that vessel was lost.

A WIDE circle of friends in the Service will learn with regret of the continued illness of Chief Engr. R. L. Harris, U. S. N. It had been the intention to assign Mr. Harris to duty in connection with one of the new vessels now under contract, but up to the present time the state of his health has been such as to preclude the idea of such duty.

NOTWITHSTANDING the persistent agitation on the part of the passed assistant surgeons for the revocation of Secretary Hunt's General Order No. 282, embracing the opinion of the Attorney General, the Supreme Court of the District has sustained the Department of the Navy, and it is probable that the subject will not be again revived.

THE family of Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Stockton, U. S. N., was pleasantly augmented on Dec. 23, 1886, by the safe advent of a daughter. The happy father has received many congratulations on the event. Lieut. Comdr. Stockton, who is serving a tour of shore duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, occupies a pleasant residence at 1823 I street, Washington.

AMONG the recent orders of the Navy Department is one detaching Comdr. R. D. Evans from duty as lighthouse inspector, and assigning him to special duty in connection with the new cruisers. The attention which Comdr. Evans is known to have given to naval architecture in recent years fits him in an eminent degree for the new field of duty where he reports on Jan. 31.

FROM what can be learned at the Navy Department and elsewhere, it is not at all probable that the Secretary will authorize any composition short of trial by a court-martial in the case of the late pay clerk of the *Itouquols*, Meyers. The Judge Advocate General is not disposed to recommend the condoning of any offence against the Regulations. The published interview with Mr. Meyers in a recent paper is largely an imaginary sketch by a quick-witted reporter.

ENSIGN C. S. McCLAIN, U. S. N., who died in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Jan. 11 was a member of the Navy Mutual Aid Association, and his beneficiary received immediately the sum of \$3,668.40. One of the great merits of this association lies in the promptitude with which its beneficiaries receive the amounts due, official notice of death received at the Navy Department being the evidence required for payment. The number of members now in good standing is 781.

LIEUT. COMDR. Z. L. TANNER and officers of the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* are engaged in completing the necessary details and arrangements looking to a scientific cruise to the Pacific during the year. The *Albatross* is to be supplied with new boilers previous to her departure, which are now under contract in Baltimore. They will be of the best charcoal iron, will be fitted with iron tubes, and are expected to give a new and long lease of life to this very valuable and efficient craft.

CAPT. ROBIE, Chief Engineer, lately in charge of the Steam Engineering Department at the Navy Yard, sailed with his family, Tuesday afternoon, on Clyde's steamer *Delaware* for Fernandina. He had obtained four months' leave of absence on account of bronchitis, and will spend that time at Mount Dora, Orange Co., Fla. He was one of the most popular officers in the yard, and has numerous friends throughout the city.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

REAR-ADMIRAL DANIEL AMMEN, U. S. N., is probably to-day one of the busiest men to be found in Washington, for upon his shoulders rests the full weight of the immediate future of the Nicaragua Maritime Canal. There is no doubt but that it has been due to the Admiral's well known persistency and weight, joined, of course, to the real merits of the scheme, that the present status of the idea has been achieved. Of course the canal is a long way from its genesis, but it will behoove its would-be promoters to move quickly, strongly, and to the point, for every month of delay is being improved by the "wily Frenchman," who, having dug one canal in face of the opposition of all Europe, (in the beginning) has now but to contend with; the inactive and desultory adverse pressure of a single nation.

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Department: 1st Lieut. A. R. Paxton, 15th Inf.; Capt. M. C. Foote, 9th Inf.; Capt. Chas. E. L. B. Davis, Engr. Corps; 2d Lieut. John M. Carson, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. W. Duncan, 21st Inf.; Gen. Rufus Ingalls, retired; 1st Lieut. John McClellan, 5th Cav.; Major James Gilliss, Q. M. Dept.; 1st Lieut. John Bannister, retired; Capt. W. Stanton, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Leon S. Roudiez and Ed. Lloyd, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Geo. R. Burnett, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. A. Hasbrouck and H. C. Cabell, and 1st Lieut. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Senate Military Committee at its meeting on Tuesday, adopted favorable reports on the bills S. No. 2971, granting right of way for railroad purposes through the Fort Meade Military Reservation, and H. R. 1171, amending the Act of June 3, 1884, providing for muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces. The latter bill was subsequently passed by the Senate. The pending nominations were not acted upon.

The bill reported from the Senate Library Committee for the erection of a monument to the negro soldiers and sailors appropriates \$100,000 for the purpose, which is to be expended under the direction of a commission consisting of the Secretaries of War and Navy and the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Library. The monument is to be erected in the District of Columbia.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has made a favorable report on the bill providing for the construction of a building for the use of the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

Five thousand copies of the valuable report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, prepared by General Viele, have been ordered printed and bound by the House.

The following resolution was presented in the House by Mr. Peters on Wednesday:

Whereas it is charged that on the 13th day of January, 1887, a squad of soldiers, said to belong to Co. I, Fifth United States Cavalry, fired upon certain persons, residents of Sumner County, Kansas, who were temporarily in the Indian Territory, but not to exceed 10 miles from their homes:

Be it enacted, That the Secretary of War be requested to inform the House whether such troops did or about the date aforesaid fire upon any person or persons in said Territory; and, if so, report the facts connected therewith, and whether said troops acted under orders.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Following is the text of the two bills, referred to elsewhere, as reported by the Military Committee of the House on Wednesday. The first section of 1490 remains as it came from the Senate; all the rest is new:

S. 1490. That the 103d of the Rules and Articles of War be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following words:

"No person shall be tried or punished by a Court-martial for desertion in time of peace, and not in the face of an enemy, committed more than two years before the arraignment of such person for such offence, unless he may meanwhile have absented himself from the United States, in which case the time of his absence shall be excluded in computing the period of the limitation: *Provided*, That said limitation shall not begin until the end of the term for which said person enlisted."

Sec. 2. No Judge-Advocate, or officer acting as such, before any Court-martial shall hold any communication with the court or with any member of the court concerning any question, matter or thing involved in or having any relation or bearing, directly or indirectly, upon the case upon trial after the court shall be sworn and before judgment is pronounced, except in the hearing and presence of the accused on trial and his counsel, if he shall have appeared with counsel, and then such communication shall be entered upon and made part of the record of the case.

Sec. 3. That any sentence of a Court-martial dismissing an officer from the Service shall be inoperative until the President shall approve the same in person; but the order promulgating the sentence and judgment after such approval shall be "by order of the President," and signed by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 4. If any person, being a civilian not subject to military law, having been duly summoned to testify under the laws of the United States shall refuse or neglect to appear before either Court-martial or a Court of Inquiry, at the time or place mentioned in the process, or if upon his appearance he shall refuse to testify, he shall be liable to the same penalties as would be incurred for a civil offence or the trial of a suit in the district court of the U. S., and the same power to punish for contempt and to the same extent is hereby conferred upon Courts-martial and Courts of Inquiry as is conferred upon courts by the provision of Section 725 of the R. S. of the U. S.: *Provided*, however, That no witness shall be required to make any disclosure or discovery which shall tend to criminate him either under the laws of which the U. S. or the laws of any State or Territory or the laws of any foreign State.

Sec. 5. Hereafter in time of peace all offenders in the Army charged with offences now punishable by a regimental or garrison Court-martial shall be brought before a summary court, which shall consist of the commissioned officer of the line, who shall hear and determine the offence and adjudge the punishment that shall be inflicted, and shall also make a record of his proceedings, with a statement of the evidence, and submit the same to his post commander, who shall endorse thereon his action of approval or disapproval and forward the same to the Department commander for examination and action, and to be filed in the office of the Judge Advocate of the Department, and upon the approval of the same by the Department commander, such post commander shall order the execution of the sentence: *Provided*, That the punishment in such cases shall be limited to that now authorized to be inflicted by a regimental or garrison Court-martial. The President may make such rules and regulations governing such courts as to the offences and punishment as he may deem just and proper, not inconsistent herewith.

Sec. 6. In all trials and proceedings before any military tribunal the party accused, or whose action or evidence is under investigation, may at his option be sworn and testify in his own behalf, the same as any other witness.

Sec. 7. In addition to the qualifications now required by law, no person shall be appointed a chaplain in the Army who is not of good constitution and in sound bodily health, and who is more than forty years of age; and hereafter it shall be a part of the duty of post chaplains to have the charge of and act as instructors in post schools.

Sec. 8. The pay of officers upon the retired list shall be 75 per centum of the full pay the officer was entitled to receive when retired and no more.

Sec. 9. The pay of an enlisted man upon the retired list shall be 75 per centum of his pay at the time of his retirement, and \$8 per month in lieu of allowances.

Sec. 10. The pay of an enlisted man shall be increased by the addition of one-quarter of a pound of Irish potatoes a man a day, or its equivalent in dried or desiccated potatoes when the issue of fresh ones is impracticable.

Sec. 11. Where there is no land available or suitable upon a military reservation for company or post gardens the Quartermaster's Department shall whenever it is practicable, under the direction of the post commanders, rent suitable land for that purpose that is attainable most convenient to the post, at the rate of two acres per company for each company desiring to cultivate a garden for its use, and procure from the Department of Agriculture the necessary supply of seeds for the same.

Sec. 12. Captains of companies may re-enlist in their respective companies, to serve one, two, and three, four or five years, in their discretion, any man discharged therefrom, of good moral and military character: *Provided*, Such enlistment is made in ten days from date of their discharge: *And provided further*, That hereafter no man who has been convicted of desertion, or who has been discharged for disability, shall ever be re-enlisted in the service of the United States: *And provided further*, That whenever an enlisted man shall be convicted of the crime of desertion from the military service of the United States he shall, in addition to

any other punishment that may be inflicted, be indelibly tattooed with India ink with the letter "D" an inch long upon his back, between the lower points of his shoulder blades.

Sec. 13. Hereafter, in addition to the inspection now required by law of the Pay Department, and the accounts and business of its officers, there shall be inspections made by officers of that Department, detailed by the Secretary of War, whenever in his judgment the interest of the public service will be promoted thereby.

Sec. 14. All acts and parts of acts in so far as they contravene or are repugnant to the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

S. 1119. The Hospital Corps of the U. S. Army shall consist of hospital stewards, acting hospital stewards and privates, and all necessary hospital services in garrison, camp or field (including ambulance service) shall be performed by the members thereof, who shall be regularly enlisted in the military service; said corps shall be permanently attached to the Medical Department, and shall not be included in the effective strength of the Army, nor counted as a part of the enlisted force provided by law.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of War is empowered to appoint as many hospital stewards as in his judgment the Service may require, but not more than one hospital steward shall be stationed at any post or place without special authority of the Secretary of War.

Sec. 3. The pay of hospital stewards shall be \$50 per month with the increase on account of length of service as is now, or may hereafter be allowed by law to other enlisted men. They shall have rank with ordnance sergeants, and be entitled to all the allowances appertaining to that grade.

Sec. 4. No person shall be appointed a hospital steward unless he shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a board of one or more medical officers as to his qualifications for the position, and demonstrated his fitness therefor by service of not less than twelve months as acting hospital steward, and no person shall be designated for such examination except by written authority of the Surgeon General.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of War is empowered to enlist, or cause to be enlisted, as many privates of the Hospital Corps as the Service may require, and to limit or fix the number and make such regulations for their government as may be necessary; and any enlisted men in the Army shall be eligible for transfer to the Hospital Corps as a private. They shall perform duty as ward masters, cooks, nurses and attendants in hospitals, and as stretcher bearers, litter bearers and ambulance attendants in the field, and such other duties as may by proper authority be required of them.

Sec. 6. The pay of privates of the Hospital Corps shall be \$15 per month with the increase on account of length of service as is now, or may hereafter be, allowed by law, to other enlisted men; they shall be entitled to the same allowances as a corporal of the arm of service with which on duty.

Sec. 7. Privates of the Hospital Corps may be detailed as acting hospital stewards by the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, whenever the necessities of the service require it, and while so detailed their pay shall be \$25 per month, with increase as above stated. Acting hospital stewards when educated in the duties of the position may be eligible for examination for appointment as hospital stewards as above provided.

Sec. 8. All acts and parts of acts in so far as they contravene the provision of this act are hereby repealed.

S. 3167, Manderson. That an act approved July 29, 1876, in regard to leaves of absence of Army officers, be, and the same is hereby, so amended that all officers on duty shall be allowed, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, five months' leave of absence without deduction of pay or allowances: *Provided*, That the same be taken once in five years: *And provided further*, That the leave of absence may be extended to six months if taken only once in six years, or seven months if taken only once in seven years, eight months if taken only once in eight years, nine months if taken only once in nine years, ten months if taken only once in ten years, eleven months if taken only once in eleven years, or twelve months if taken only once in twelve years: *And provided further*, That in carrying out the foregoing provisions, the credit for leaves of absence now standing in favor of an officer shall be taken into account. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

S. 3126, Sewell. That the Adjutant General's Department of the Army shall consist of one Adjutant-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of brigadier-general; four assistant adjutants-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of colonel; six assistant adjutants-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant-colonel; and six assistant adjutants-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of major: *Provided*, That the vacancies in the grade of colonel and lieutenant-colonel created by this act shall be filled by the promotion by seniority of the officers now in the Adjutant-General's Department.

S. 3175, Beck. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of Sallie R. Alexander, widow of Lieut.-Col. Thomas L. Alexander, U. S. A., at the rate of one hundred dollars per month, for and during her natural life, in lieu of the pension of thirty dollars per month now paid to her.

H. R. 10482, Morrill. That any person who is now receiving, or may hereafter receive, a pension under a special act of Congress, and who shall elect to surrender his or her certificate, shall be entitled to receive in lieu thereof a certificate for any pension to which he or she may have been entitled had not the surrendered certificate been issued: *Provided*, That all payments previously made for any period covered by the new certificate shall be deducted from the amount allowed by said certificate.

H. R. 10760, Ballentine. Appropriates \$2,500,000 for the construction of a first-class steam cruising vessel of war, upon designs, plans and specifications to be furnished by Charles G. Lundborg, of New York, and under his supervision and direction, he to receive a salary of \$10,000 for a period of two years while it is building.

Sec. 2. That said vessel shall be constructed of steel, and shall have a displacement of not less than 6,000 nor more than 7,000 tons on the load water-line, when fully equipped for service, having a draught not exceeding 23 feet. The said vessel shall be capable of attaining a speed of 30 knots (in moderate weather and sea), and shall have sail power sufficient to cruise at ordinary speed under canvas alone; and her endurance, when fully equipped for service, shall be adequate to keep the sea, and steam at fair speed a distance of not less than 6,000 nautical miles; and said vessel shall have a protective steel deck and an armament of four 10-in. steel-rifled breechloaders, or other guns of corresponding weight, and an appropriate secondary battery of revolving cannon and rapid-firing guns, together with a full complement of torpedoes, the armament not to be included in this appropriation.

Sec. 3. That whenever the said vessel shall have been completed and reported by the contractor as ready for trial, a board consisting of two Naval Constructors and one marine engineer shall be selected as follows: One member by the Secretary of the Navy, one member by the said Lundborg, and these two members shall select a third member, who together shall constitute a board, which board shall inspect the said vessel and witness her trial trips, and report in writing the result thereof to the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 5. That the trial trips of the said vessel shall be made on the measured mile, in the manner usual in such cases, with the vessel loaded to her load water-line, not exceeding 22 feet draught, a royalty to be paid Lundborg if successful; that for the construction of the said vessel the Secretary of the Navy shall invite proposals from all American ship-builders and constructors of marine engines, machinery and boilers.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN M. CARSON, JR., 5th Cav., is in Washington on an extended visit to his father, Colonel Carson, the well-known correspondent of the *Public Ledger*, Philadelphia.

McCLELLAN AND LEE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

YOUR reviewer of "McClellan and Lee" in the Jan. 1 number, tried to be fair and doubtless would have been if the autobiographies of these Generals had been his subject: but he gives full credit to General Long's work while he has less confidence in that of Mr. Prime. In much he is justifiable, since Gen. Long writes from his standpoint, with military exactness, whilst Mr. Prime stumbles in mixing his own views with those he could not appreciate to reproduce and winnow out of Gen. McClellan. Gen. Long naturally falls into the Confederate idea that we had a large preponderance of men and means, which ought to have been so, but was not. Your reviewer seems to accept this idea and causes a grave error. The old saying that nothing like figures is fatally exemplified here. The reviewer says that "no mention of strength at this period is made in McClellan's Memoirs," but cites as an example the fact that on July 10, 1862, after the Seven Days' battles, his total present for duty was 89,542, without accounting for reinforcements at Harrison's Landing and overlooking McClellan's statement in the Memoirs of the troops engaged on both sides in the Seven Days' battles. In his summing up the General says: "During the Seven Days' battles the Army of the Potomac consisted of 143 regiments Infantry, 55 batteries, and less than 8 regiments Cavalry. The Confederate Army consisted of 187 regiments Infantry, 79 batteries, and 14 regiments Cavalry. Now as to figures of numbers on the rolls compared with those in the ranks for battle, none but military men can know the fallacy.

[We have made no comparison of paper forces: the figures we gave in comparison with Lee's 81,000 were those of McClellan's force present for duty on June 20, 1862 (not Jan. 20, as the types made us say.) The force on the rolls at that date—just before the Seven Days' was 156,838. This would give McClellan on his own estimate of 60 per cent. of effectives out of those on the rolls 99,103 men to Lee's 81,000, and he was fighting a defensive battle. Whatever this may show it does not show any failure on the part of the Administration to furnish McClellan with the troops needed to outnumber the actual forces against which he was obliged to contend.—EDITOR JOURNAL.]

The Confederates were defending their Capital and, as they believed, their homes. Every man was in the ranks and many civilians would take their places behind the works of circumvallation, around the Capital, if attacked. As it was, nearly their whole army concentrated on the point of attack, our lines covering an extent of 15 miles, (the rule of war is three to one to invest a fortified place,) whilst Jackson's separate army passed McDowell's position at Fredericksburg and marched behind our right rear to our base, without warning from McDowell. This was the trap set, which your reviewer ignores. Secretary Stanton had visited McDowell's Headquarters to answer McDowell's protest at not being permitted to lead into Richmond, as promised. He said that Stanton told him he was green as an apple to suppose that it was the policy to take Richmond then. McDowell was sent North and Jackson dodged him to march by and to our base at White House, making our position untenable. So much for numbers.

Now, as to the difference of good taste in the authors and the characters of Generals McClellan and Lee, respecting the governments. It is well known that the two Generals had much the same characters. Gen. Lee was the favorite of President Davis, and much of the friction between the latter and Beauregard and Johnston, arose from supposed favoritism. Lee was fully supported from first to last, as the mainstay of the Confederacy. Mr. Lincoln had personally full confidence in McClellan, when present; this was why McClellan was disheartened when thwarted from the rear; he was in alternate hope and fear, which rendered him uncertain, cautious, if not suspicious, regarding support at the moment of trial. Even after the war he could not believe that Mr. Lincoln was not his friend, and it was only on the understanding that it was not the policy of the Government to close the war prematurely, that he was induced to admit that Mr. Lincoln purposely thwarted him for what your reviewer admits when he says: "The contest was one which involved other problems than the strictly military, and those to whom these were committed were in the best position to judge as to their proper solution, and to them and them alone the judgment has been committed under the Constitution." These were also Gen. McClellan's views. For when, at Harper's Ferry, Feb. 24, 1862, he told me that he was ordered to open the B. and O. railway against his most earnest protest to Mr. Lincoln that it would ruin his plan, because it would induce Joe Johnston to retreat from Manassas, where he wanted him, until he could quietly drop down the Potomac to a point which would give him the shorter line to Richmond, and enable him to beat Johnston in a race, or strike his flank in retreat. I suggested a tender of his command as a military man overruled by a civilian, for a civil purpose—thus endangering future military success. He shrugged his shoulders and replied: "I have sworn to obey the Constitution and its Commander-in-Chief—he is responsible." But I quote from Gen. McClellan after the war:

ORANGE, JUNE 1, 1880.

MY DEAR BURNS: I shall keep the copy of your article for the "Field Glass" ("Why was McClellan relieved at Warrenton—published.") Far from seeing any objection to its publication, I thank you sincerely for writing it; nor can I thank you enough for the constant and energetic friendship you have so long shown for me and which I heartily appreciate and return. I have no doubt that a double motive influenced the surroundings of Mr. Lincoln: first, apprehension in, by, and to my supposed Presidential aspirations; and second, the desire or intention to prevent any marked success of our Army until the Emancipation Proclamation could be issued and go into effect. . . . Many thanks for your letter and inclosure.

I am, always, sincerely yours,
GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

From the interview Feb. 24, 1862, I made notes of the interferences until the day of my order to cross my division over Sedgeman's Creek to the attack on Longstreet at Culpepper, and its countermand on notice that McClellan was relieved from command, Nov. 9, 1862. Gen. Long makes a queer deduction

from Gen. Lee's opinion of McClellan, which is noteworthy: "When asked which, in his opinion, was the ablest of the Union Generals, he answered, bringing his hand down on the table with emphatic energy, 'McClellan by all odds.'" Gen. Long concludes that "this opinion could not have referred to his skill as a tactician, as it is unquestionable that Lee availed himself of McClellan's over caution, and essayed perilous movements which he could not have safely ventured in the presence of a more active opponent." It doubtless was all in Gen. Lee's mind, as he was not apt to make emphatic statements, and was better able to judge the grounds for "over caution," when a "more active" course would not be supported by the Government. This he often premised. It is honorable to all concerned to conclude that these high functionaries did their duty, as they saw it, with great ability, and that Mr. Lincoln was fighting Gen. Lee—Mr. Lincoln to abolish the cause of strife; Mr. Davis to retain it, to wit, slave labor. Gen. McClellan was no politician; neither was Gen. Lee. Mr. Lincoln could not publicly announce his policy in the face of an unamended Constitution and a resolution of Congress, nor commit it to the Army Commander, that he must fight and run away to live and fight another day, on the principle of *Festina Lente*.

That this will be found the sober second thought of history should be the wish of all lovers of justice and the fair fame of our great men.

Very respectfully,
WM. W. BURNS.
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, Jan. 5, 1887.

OWL TALKS ON COAST DEFENCE.

SLEET and snow could not intimidate the doughty Twilights, fifty-one of whom gathered at Martenelli's on the occasion of their 115th dinner, Dec. 30, 1886, to discuss "Shall we build more Forts and a big 'Navee'?" The chairman, Gen. Geo. W. Wingate, stated some of the general arguments in favor of increased means of national defence. Thos. G. Shearman opposed such outlay as part of a deep scheme to waste the public money, and to perpetuate an unjust protective system; he deplored the development of the military spirit, or any incitement to a "vigorous foreign policy."

Wm. C. Church, of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, being asked to reply, said that if he were in search of a legal opinion he would go to Mr. Shearman, but when he was in need of information on the subject of coast defence he preferred to seek it elsewhere. If he inquired of Mr. Shearman as to the law, he should expect that he would honestly state what he found the law to be; was it not fair to ask that Mr. S. should accord the same honesty of opinion to men of other professions, our officers of Engineers included, and not charge them, as he had, with being parties to conspiracy to overtax the country for their own benefit? He characterized Mr. Shearman's statements to the effect that New York harbor could be prepared for defence "in three weeks," and the like, as a string of wild assertions, not one of which was susceptible of proof, as every one who understood the subject would assure him. It was impossible to deal with them seriously. It was the fools, he continued, who provoked war, and until the fools were all dead it was the part of wise men to take measures to provide against the outbreaks which were inevitable until the fool element was eliminated.

The speaker having suggested that if the Indians had understood the art of coast defence the Puritans could not have made a landing in Plymouth harbor, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll exclaimed, "I wish to God they had!" To this Colonel Church responded that if the Puritans had been kept out Col. Ingersoll would have lost his occupation, there being no religious opinions for him to combat. Col. Ingersoll, following, said: The fools will ever incite wars; the wise should therefore prepare for them; individuals are civilized, but nations are savage and ever seek to avenge their wrongs by violence; theological teaching had not lessened strife; we should have a big enough navy to preserve our moral standing; we are too big for others to pick a quarrel with; a just policy, especially to our weaker brethren, and international arbitration for disputes, would abolish war; England, our only possible antagonist, was under bonds to keep the peace, from her vast commerce; the man who owns the turnpike is never going to smash the toll-gate; if a foreign army landed on our shores we could mass enough men to cook and eat them; if we treated our Indians fairly, and gave them more ploughs and less rum and religion, our Regular Army would suffice; so also with mobs; the blood of every citizen shot by soldiers would breed hundreds of others.

D. G. Croly said the great European cities were mostly inland, ours were seaboard and exposed to any attack; Admiral Porter has shown that we are defenceless; we must abandon our past puritanism policy, and take our true place among the nations of the world; we are living in a fools' paradise; Tom Thumb, with modern arms, could destroy a dozen Sullivans.

Abner C. Thomas asked why imitate Chinese policy, and lose our national spirit; we should demonstrate our power, and not leave it to inference.

Ernest Dichman (late U. S. Navy) asked how could a big "navee" better the status of Americans abroad? most of our disputes with other countries had been due to the blunders of our Government; any foreign ironclad approaching New York would be intimidated by the Elephant at Coney Island, or, by the use of powerful magnets, to which all the dynamos in the city might be attached, it could be caught at the bar and disabled. This learned and ingenious argument ended the discussion.

LIEUT. FRANK TAYLOR, 14th Inf., who recently brought Capt. James Kennington, same regiment, to Washington for admission to the Insane Asylum, has started on his return journey to Vancouver Barracks.

The following named persons have been designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy: Andrew J. Anderson (alt.), Mount Pleasant, Tenn.; James L. Sowell, Monroeville, Ala.; Thomas G. Maghee, Rawlins, Wyo. Ter.; Paul Bailey (alt.), Cheyenne, Wyo. Ter.; Jonathan E. Timken, Albany, Vt.; George Gordon Crawford, Atlanta, Ga.; Perry Fikkin, Lansingburgh, N. Y.; Lutz Wahl, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE ARMY.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

January 13, 1887.

2d Cavalry—2d Lieut. Frederick D. Holton to be 1st Lieut., Dec. 12, 1886.
14th Infantry—2d Lieut. Frederic S. Calhoun to be 1st Lieut., Dec. 3, 1886.
22d Infantry—2d Lieut. Robert N. Getty to be 1st Lieut., Dec. 17, 1886.
19th Infantry—1st Lieut. Charles A. Vernon to be Capt., Dec. 18, 1886.
2d Lieut. Edward B. Ives to be 1st Lieut., Dec. 18, 1886.
2d Lieut. Charles N. Clinch, 24th Inf., to be 2d Lieut., 3d Cav., Jan. 4, 1887, with rank in the cavalry arm of the service from June 15, 1884.
2d Lieut. Wendell L. Simpson, 3d Cav., to be 2d Lieut., 24th Inf., Jan. 4, 1887, with rank in the infantry arm of the service from June 15, 1884.
Corps of Engineers—Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Craighill to be Colonel, Jan. 10, 1887.
Major Charles R. Suter to be Lieut. Col., Jan. 10, 1887.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

January 17, 1887.

Corps of Engineers—Capt. Henry M. Adams to be Major, Jan. 10, 1887, vice Suter, promoted.
1st Lieut. Wm. M. Black to be Captain, Dec. 31, 1886, vice Greene, retired.
2d Lieut. Hiram M. Chittenden to be 1st Lieut., Dec. 31, 1886, vice Black, promoted.
Additional 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Rees to be 2d Lieut., Dec. 31, 1886, vice Chittenden, promoted.

G. O. 6, H. Q. A., Jan. 17, 1887.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

It is with regret that the Secretary of War announces to the Army the death of Brigadier General Wm. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, and brevet major general, U. S. Army, who died at Washington, District of Columbia, at 8 o'clock, Sunday evening, January 16, 1887.

General Hazen entered the military service as a cadet at West Point in 1851, and soon after his graduation and assignment to a regiment in 1855 distinguished himself in an encounter with Indians in Texas, thus giving evidence in his youth of the possession of those military traits which enabled him to do valuable service for his country in the late war, when he earned the gratitude of his countrymen. As a recognition of these services he was rapidly promoted to be a colonel in the permanent establishment, and finally to be Chief Signal Officer of the Army, the duties of which he conscientiously discharged.

The officers of his corps will wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of sixty days.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIR. 2, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Jan. 10, 1887.

Publishes tables exhibiting the figure and order of merit in target practice of troops and posts for the target year of 1886, and the names of all sharpshooters and marksmen who have completed their qualification during the last month of the practice season.

CIR., DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, Dec. 30, 1886.

Publishes results of the classification in marksmanship for the target season of 1886.

The figure of merit of the Department is as follows:

Sharpshooters.....	35x300—7,000
Marksmen.....	400x100—40,000
First class.....	145x 60—8,700
Second class.....	47x 30—1,410
Third class.....	38x 10—380
Present, not firing.....	3x 0—00
	678 57,490

Skirmish Firing—Number of shots fired, 8180; number of hits, 1313; per cent. of possible score, 16.05.

General figure of merit, 1886.....	62.15
Individual figure of merit, 1886.....	86.06
General figure of merit, 1886.....	51.05

G. O. 1, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, Jan. 17, 1887.

The periods selected to constitute the practice season for the current year, are announced as follows, viz:

Fort Wayne and Porter, May 15 to August 15.
Fort Niagara, Adams and Trumbull, June to August.
Fort Hamilton, May to July.
Fort Wadsworth, June to August.
Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., May to July.
Fort Schuyler, June to August.
Fort Mackinac, May, June and September.
Fort Brady, Ontario, Madison Barracks, Plattsburg Barracks, Preble and Warren, June to August.
Fort McHenry, Md., May, June and September.
Washington Barracks, D. C., April to June.
Fort Monroe, Va., June to August.
Jackson Barracks, La., May, June and October.
Little Rock Barracks, Ark., April to June.
St. Francis Barracks, Fla., March 15 to April 15, and September 1 to October 31.
Fort Barrancas, March to May.
Mount Vernon Barracks, March to May.

Commanding officers will cause their commands to be thoroughly instructed in the preliminary sighting, position, and aiming drills, and in gallery practice, before the commencement of the practice season. Estimating distance drill must be attended to as required by chapters 1, 2 and 3, part 7.

In consequence of the many damages to the rifles, usually arising from the use of re-loading ammunition, it is enjoined upon battery and company commanders to see that the instructions for re-loading, especially the part relating to resizing, are carefully attended to.

As the re-sizing die becomes too much enlarged steps should be immediately taken to get it exchanged. The troops should be thoroughly instructed in the use of the headless shell extractor. If intelligently handled no accident to the piece should occur from its use.

G. O. 1, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, Jan. 3, 1887.

Announces the target season for 1887.
(We do not publish the order in full for the reason that the new regulation, reducing the practice season to three months, will necessitate another order from the Headquarters, Dept. of California.—ED. JOURNAL.)

CIR. 1, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Jan. 6, 1887.

The following form of endorsement is enjoined on all post commanders in this Department forwarding charges to these Headquarters, recommending trial thereon by General Court-Martial.

"I have personally examined the evidence on which these charges are based. I am of opinion that the charges can be sustained, and that the case should be brought to trial before a General Court-Martial. This man was confined on 18. His term of enlistment will expire, 18."

By command of Brig. Gen. Gibbon:
WM. J. VOLKMAR, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Brig. Gen. George Crook, commanding the Dept., will proceed to Fort Sidney, Neb., on public business (S. O. 4, Jan. 10, D. Platte).

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut. Col. E. M. Heyl, I. G., will proceed to Forts Hancock and Davis, Camp Pena Colorado, Camp at Langtry and Camp Del Rio, Texas, on public business (S. O. 3, Jan. 7, D. Texas).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Major G. B. Dandy, Q. M., Chief Q. M., Dept. of the Platte, will proceed to Fort Sidney, Neb., on public business (S. O. 4, Jan. 10, D. Platte).
Leave for eighteen days is granted Major James Gilliss, Chief Q. M. (S. O. 5, Jan. 11, Dept. Mo.).

Pay Department.

The quarterly station list of officers of the Pay Department, dated January 15, reaches us this week. It is a handy document, giving duty, stations, etc.

The Q. M. D. will forward, by express, to the chief paymaster, Dept. of the Platte, ten thousand dollars, as ordered transferred to that officer, from Major W. H. Eckels, paymaster, St. Paul (S. O. 3, Jan. 8, D. Dakota).

Major De Witt C. Poole, Paym., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 5, Jan. 7, D. Columbia).

Medical Department.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty-three days, to take effect on the return of Major Daniel G. Caldwell, surgeon, from leave of absence, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis J. Ives, asst. surg., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. Platte).

Major Wm. H. Forwood, surgeon, will proceed to Fort Meade, D. T., for duty (S. O. 5, Jan. 14, D. Dakota).

Major Benjamin F. Pope, surgeon, will proceed to San Antonio, and report for assignment to duty (S. O., Jan. 14, H. Q. A.).

Leave for eight days, to take effect about Jan. 25, is granted Asst. Surg. Henry S. Turrill, Fort Spokane (S. O. 4, Jan. 6, D. Columbia).

Major Benjamin F. Pope, surgeon, now awaiting orders, will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., for duty (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.).

The Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas, will grant a furlough for six months to Hosl. Steward Alfred Whittaker, Fort Hancock (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. James C. Sanford, C. E. (S. O., Jan. 15, H. Q. A.).

Col. Chas. E. Blair, C. E., having served more than forty years as an officer of the Army, is, at his own request, by direction of the President, retired from active service, Jan. 10, 1887, in conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1882 (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.).

A board of officers to consist of Col. Wm. E. Merrill and Peter C. Hains, and Major Wm. R. King, with Lieut. Irving Hale, C. E., as Recorder, will assemble in Washington, D. C., Jan. 20, to consider a project for the reconstruction of the Aqueduct Bridge across the Potomac River (S. O. 11, C. E., Jan. 19).

Capt. Joseph H. Willard, C. E., will proceed to Shreveport, La., Garland and Eulton, Ark., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 10, C. E., Jan. 18).

Major Alexander Mackenzie, C. E., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and Keokuk, Iowa, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 9, C. E., Jan. 17).

Capt. Henry S. Taber, C. E., will proceed to Fort Smith, Ark., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 9, C. E., Jan. 17).

Lieut. Col. John W. Barlow, C. E., will proceed to the Mussel Shoals of the Tennessee River, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 8, C. E., Jan. 4).

Lieut.-Col. Wm. E. Merrill, C. E., will proceed to Washington, D. C., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 7, C. E., Jan. 13).

The C. O., Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., will send a sergeant to Fort at Sandy Hook, N. J., for duty as acting ordnance sergeant during the illness of Ord. Sergt. Matthew Duggan, admitted to the post hospital, Fort Columbus (S. O. 11, Jan. 17, Div. Atlantic).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G. and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and I, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. James O. Mackay is extended one month (S. O. 7, Jan. 13, Div. M.).

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqs., B, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and E, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Charles M. Hildreth, Troop A (S. O. 7, Jan. 13, Div. M.).
1st Lieut. W. P. Hall, R. Q. M.; Q. M. Sergt. C. Madsen, 1st Sergt. Wm. Culien, H. and Sergt. C. Gregory, Blacksmith G. A. Brown, Pvs. J. E. Cunningham, H. L. Corp., and J. Daly, Lieut. R. London, Sergt. J. Fagan, and Pvt. B. E. Wandel, of Troop I, have qualified as sharpshooters.

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

1st Lieut. Herbert J. Slocum will report at Jeffers-

son Barracks, Mo., for duty at that post (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.).

A neat "Roster of Non commissioned Officers, 7th U. S. Cavalry," reaches us this week, made official by Sergt.-Major Henry McDonald. The list numbers 118, with three vacancies for sergeants and five for corporals.

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; B, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Sergt. William Hammond, Troop A, is detailed for duty in the recruiting office at San Antonio (S. O. 3, Jan. 7, D. Tex.).

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; J, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B, C, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., A, C, I, L, and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

In Orders 38, of Dec. 14 last, Lieut.-Col. Alex. Piper, commanding, announces to the regiment the death of Capt. Frank E. Taylor, recapitulates his military career, and says: "Since the close of the war, Capt. Taylor has served continuously with the regiment at its various stations, and in 1876 commanded a battalion of four companies of the regiment which was selected for duty in the Indian Territory. The Regimental Commander is only giving voice to the silent testimony of the records of the regiment for more than twenty-five years, when he speaks of Capt. Taylor as brave in war, soldierly in peace, ever courteous, generous and fearless, beloved by his comrades, and respected by all."

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; H and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.
Hdqs., E, F, I, H, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; K, Ft. Wood, N. Y.

The furlough granted Sergt. Murtha Hennessey, Bat. K, is extended to include Jan. 14 (S. O. 11, Jan. 17, Div. A.).

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., E, F, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

The following are relieved as recruiting officers: Capt. Robert G. Armstrong, Fort Halleck, Nev.; Capt. Matthew Markland, San Diego Barracks, Cal.; and 1st Lieut. Louis H. Strother, Fort McDermitt, Nev. (S. O. 1, Jan. 4, D. Cal.).
Capt. Robert G. Armstrong is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort McDermitt, Nev. (S. O. 1, Jan. 4, D. Cal.).

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.
2d Lieut. Abner Pickering, Fort Omaha, Neb., is detailed to inspect about 75 horses, forty cows, and a variety of building material to be delivered under contract at the Santee and Ponca Indian Agencies, Neb. (S. O. 5, Jan. 15, D. Platte).

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, N. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

With the compliments of Adjutant Fayette Roe comes this week the "Annual Roster of Officers, 3d Infantry," dated Jan. 1, 1887, which is a model of typographical excellence and reflects much credit upon the regimental press at Fort Shaw.

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.

1st Lieut. Charles B. Thompson, R. Q. M., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C.-M. instituted by par. 4, S. O. 123, series of 1886, D. Dak., and 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Miller is detailed as an additional member of said court (S. O. 5, Jan. 14, D. Dak.).
Leave for three months and ten days, to take effect March 10, is granted 2d Lieut. Edward S. Avis (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.).

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqs., B, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Leave for twenty-five days, to take effect about Feb. 1, 1887, is granted Capt. William Badger, Fort Douglas, Utah (S. O. 4, Jan. 10, D. Platte).

The C. O., Fort Leavenworth will grant a furlough for thirty days to Sergt. Charles M. Davis, Co. I (S. O. 5, Jan. 11, Dept. M.).

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut.-Col. Montgomery Bryant, Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. Platte).

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

The leave granted Capt. Samuel Munson is extended fourteen days (S. O., Jan. 15, H. Q. A.).

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; F and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

1st Sergt. H. Przykalla, H. and Corpl. L. S. Vandewalker and Pvt. C. Schussler, K, have qualified as sharpshooters.

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

2d Lieut. Bertram T. Clayton, A. C. S. Fort Bennett, D. T., will send, by express, to the nearest depository, all subsistence funds (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, D. Dak.).

The C. O., Fort Sully, D. T., will grant a furlough for one month to 1st Sergt. Louis Bernheim, Co. D (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, D. Dak.).

The leave granted Capt. Leon A. Matile is extended one month (S. O. 8, Jan. 18, Div. M.).

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Millard F. Waltz, Plattburgh Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 12, Jan. 19, Div. A.).

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqs., D, E, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Col. Robert S. La Motte will, upon the expiration of his present leave, proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., and report for assignment to duty with his regiment (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.).

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. William W. Tyler is still further extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.).

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Arthur McArthur, Jr., Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 8, Jan. 18, Div. M.).

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

1st Lieut. Frank Taylor, Vancouver Bks., will return from Washington to that station (S. O., Jan. 19, H. Q. A.).

Major Charles A. Wikoff will report in person, at the expiration of his present leave, to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Columbia for assignment to a station (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. George T. T. Patterson will proceed from Vancouver Barracks to Fort Townsend, the station of his company (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, D. Columbia).

A furlough for one month is granted Sergt. Louis Mehring, Co. G, Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. Columbia).

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

Sergt. George F. Miller, Co. C, is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition, and will proceed to Fort Randall, D. T. (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, D. Dak.).

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs., B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

Lieut. W. H. Johnston, Jr., has qualified as a sharpshooter.

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqs., A, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Private Leon Richon, Co. B, now at Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo., is detailed as acting hospital steward at that post (S. O. 4, Jan. 10, D. Platte).

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.

Capt. E. R. Kellogg and Sergt. G. Ohrenberg, A, have qualified as sharpshooters.

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Sergt. B. Brown, C, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, January 15, 1887.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rodney Smith, Deputy Paymaster-General, to be Assistant Paymaster General with the rank of Colonel, December 8, 1886, vice Febiger, retired from active service.

Major William R. Gibson, Paymaster, to be Deputy Paymaster-General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, December 8, 1886, vice Smith, promoted.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert S. La Motte, 12th Infantry, to be Colonel 13th Infantry, December 8, 1886, vice Bradley, retired from active service.

Major William F. Drum, 14th Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 12th Infantry, December 8, 1886, vice La Motte, promoted.

Captain Charles A. Wikoff, 11th Infantry, to be Major 14th Infantry, December 8, 1886, vice Drum, promoted.

1st Lieutenant Albert L. Myer, 11th Infantry, to be Captain, December 8, 1886, vice Wikoff, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Jonas A. Emery, 11th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, December 8, 1886, vice Myer, promoted.

RETIREMENT.

Colonel Charles E. Blunt, Corps of Engineers, January 10, 1887 (act June 30, 1883).

CASUALTY.

Colonel William H. Wood (retired), died January 1, 1887, at Pass Christian, Mississippi.

Retired Officers.

Authority is granted for the admission of Major Jam's Belger, retired, to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment (S. O., Jan. 14, H. Q. A.).

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At the Post of San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 13. Detail: Capt. James B. Burbank, 3d Art.; Capt. Edward E. Wood and Richard A. Williams and 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Guston, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Elias Chandler and James T. Anderson, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edward C. Brooks, 8th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Charles R. Tyler, 16th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 5, Jan. 11, D. Tex.).

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., Jan. 21. Detail: Capt. Alex. B. Macdonald, John M. Norvell, and James Halloran, 1st Lieut. Frederick Von Schrader, 2d Lieut. Charles W. Abbott,

Jr., David J. Baker, Jr., Benjamin A. Poore, Walter H. Gordon, and George J. Godfrey, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. A. G. Tassin, 12th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 12, Jan. 18, Div. A.)
At Fort Sidney, Neb., Jan. 13. Detail: Capt. George M. Dowd, William H. Boyle, James A. Haughey, and Frederick H. E. Elstein, 1st Lieut. Daniel Cornman, Adj. Charles H. Bonsteel, Francis J. Patten, and Solomon S. Sparrow, 2d Lieut. Edward H. Brooke, Frederick L. Palmer, and Almon L. Parmerter, 2d Lieut., and 1st Lieut. John S. Parke, Jr., J. A. (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, D. Platte.)
At Fort Du Chene, Utah, Feb. 7. Detail: Col. August V. Kautz, 8th Inf.; Col. Henry C. Merriam, 7th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Nathan W. Osborne, 4th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Robert H. Offley, 17th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., 2d Inf.; Major Andrew S. Burt, 8th Inf.; Major Alfred T. Smith, 7th Inf.; Major James S. Casey, 17th Inf.; Major Edmond Butler, 2d Inf.; Major John N. Andrews, 2d Inf.; Major William J. Lyster, 6th Inf., and Capt. Allan H. Jackson, 7th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, D. Platte.)

Army Boards.

The C. O. Fort McIntosh having reported that the granary is completed, a Board of Officers will convene, Jan. 10, to inspect the building. Detail: Major R. F. Bernard, Capt. A. B. Wells, and 2d Lieut. Farrand Sayre, 8th Cav. (S. O. 3, Jan. 7, D. Tex.)

A Board of Survey will meet at Vancouver Barracks Ordnance Depot, Jan. 7, to determine the responsibility for damage to live rifles. Detail: Capt. William E. Birkhimer, A. J. A.; 1st Lieut. James N. Allison, 2d Cav., I. R. P., and 1st Lieut. William C. Langgitt, C. E., Engr. Officer (S. O. 4, Jan. 6, D. Columbia.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Woodruff, A. S. O., and 2d Lieut. Frank Greene and Benjamin M. Pursell, Signal Corps, will assemble, Jan. 13, 1887, to fix the responsibility for the loss of signal property (S. O. 2, Jan. 6, Sig. Office.)

A Board, to consist of 1st Lieut. Richard E. Thompson, A. S. O., and 2d Lieut. William D. Wright and Frank W. Ellis, Signal Corps, will assemble, Jan. 15, to recommend disposition of public property at Sloop Point, N. C. (S. O. 4, Jan. 12, Sig. Office.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. Charles H. Tompkins, A. Q. M. G., and Capt. Wallace F. Randolph and Charles Morris, 5th Art., will assemble at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., Jan. 17, to investigate as to the circumstances of, and fix the responsibility for, the collision which occurred Jan. 1, 1887, between the chartered Government steamer *James Bowen* and the Union Ferry Company's steamer *Atlantic* (S. O. 10, Jan. 14, Div. A.)

Capt. Chandler P. Eakin, 1st Art., is detailed to act in conjunction with Capt. Charles F. Powell, C. E., and Mr. J. Cabell Breckinridge, Surveyor-General of Washington Territory, for the purpose of considering the questions of boundary lines, jurisdiction, etc., which have been raised between the military and light-house authorities respecting the control of a portion of the military reservation of Fort Canby, and to adjust the lines, so that the part occupied by the light-house establishment may not interfere with that occupied by the War Department for fortifications, magazines, and other buildings which are now located on the land that is claimed as a part of the light-house reserve (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Amos Beckwith, A. C. G. S.; Major Charles W. Foster, Q. M., and 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Mumford, 12th Inf., will assemble at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 21, to fix the responsibility for deficiencies in knit undershirts and bed sheets (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Sergt. Patrick Clancy, Light Bat. E, 1st Art., Jan. 14, 1887.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

The El Paso Times, referring to the removal of the headquarters 10th U. S. Infantry from Fort Bliss to Fort Union, N. M., and to its efforts to prevent it, candidly says: "We have been working for the retention of a big brass band and a few regimental officers who have made themselves dear to us. We will always have lots of troops, and we will keep the band yet awhile."

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

The ration of bread has been increased to twenty ounces at Fort Yates, D. T.

The Pioneer Press, referring to the removal of Department Headquarters to St. Paul, and to the bill pending in Congress to set aside a portion of the Fort Snelling reservation for a Soldiers' Home, says: "Aunt the scheme, the expression of Colonel Hicks before the G. A. R. committee, that 'after \$200,000 had been expended the Army officers thought it pleasant to live in a city and have commutation of quarters,' has caused a mild sort of a kick among the officers referred to. The truth is, they were not consulted in the matter at all, and not more than two of the whole number were in favor of the removal to St. Paul. Socially, of course, they are the gainers, but the amount of the commutation is so disproportionate to the rental that must be paid for a suitable house, that it makes quite a difference in their bank accounts. The difference is that at Fort Snelling the officer got fine quarters from the Government and no commutation, while in St. Paul he pays all his commutation and a neat little sum in addition every month to the landlord for quarters much less commodious than those at the fort."

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

The Gazette says: "The bill appropriating an additional \$50,000 for a regimental headquarters in Newport, Ky., is almost an assured success. Secretary Endicott has approved it, as has also the Committee of the House on Military Affairs. Speaker Carlisle and Senators Beck and Blackburn will make a strong effort to have it passed at the present term. The bill includes the sale of the present barracks at the mouth of the Licking, the proceeds to be turned over for the purchase of a new site, and for the appointment of a military commission under the Secretary of War for the selection of such a site."

The Cincinnati Gazette says: "Since the effort to secure an appropriation for the purpose of removing the barracks from the present site, at the conjunction of the Ohio and Licking Rivers, Newport, Ky., to a higher and more suitable location, the heirs of the late Col. James Taylor have been publicly claiming that the property on which the barracks now stand will revert back to the estate, as it was given to the U. S. for the above purpose only, with the understanding that no other use be made of it. Col. Samuel Bigstaff, the well-known real estate man of Newport, has found the original deeds to the property, which shows that the United States purchased the same, and can do with it as they please, and that the Taylor heirs have no claim upon it whatever."

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox.

Reports from Camp J. P. Martin, I. T., near Arkansas City, indicate that the troops in that vicinity are having quite a lively time. A day or two since a party of wood thieves were found by a detachment on the Chickasaw River, but refused to surrender. The sergeant in charge of the detachment ordered the party to halt, notifying them that if the order was disobeyed they would be fired upon. The outlaws then levelled their guns on the bearer of the order. The troops at once fired, and with the loss of one of their horses in the leading team and one man shot through the hand, they surrendered, and were brought to the main camp to await the action of the U. S. Commissioners. The party arrested consisted of only five men.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1887.

AS MARK TWAIN said, we have had an abundant stock of weather for a week—rain, slush, snow, sleet, and yesterday a sudden drop of the mercury to zero, which has delighted the hearts of the tobacconists. The slide is in splendid condition. Yesterday afternoon there was a large turnout, both of participants and lookers-on. Prof. Bass and Capt. Metcalfe present a very picturesque appearance in their new suits. The wind was blowing from the north at a forty mile rate, and was very cold; the slides go fast it must have seemed fearfully cold, but still all appeared to enjoy it.

The Adjutant of the Military Academy has just had printed a Roster of the Corps of Cadets. It is on a sheet of 11 by 15 inches; one side contains a list of the classes arranged alphabetically, with the standing in each study as determined at the examination just over, and also having the general standing of all the cadets. This side also has a list of cadet officers and non-commissioned officers with figures denoting the relative rank. The other side of the sheet contains the battalion organization of the Corps, each company having a captain, four lieutenants, five sergeants and five corporals. Co. A has 49 privates, B, 48; C, 51 (one being absent); and D, 49. The Corps is now quite small, numbering only 241. If all vacancies are filled there will be 149 candidates for next June.

Cadets House and Anderson were appointed Sergeants to succeed Easley and Lucas, discharged. The former was assigned to Co. D and the latter to Co. A.

The cadets had a hop last Saturday evening in Room No. 1, Academic Building. It was very slimly attended, there being only about a dozen couples on the floor.

It is not yet known what form the customary "Hundredth Night" celebration will take. Last year there was a german in the afternoon and an entertainment in the evening. The time for whatever happens will be Saturday, Feb. 19. A shocking accident occurred last Saturday afternoon. A large mass of ice had collected on a hill overlooking the track of the West Shore Road near the foot of Crow Nest Ravine. A laborer named John Dunderberg was engaged in chopping it off. In order to keep his elevated place, he had tied a rope to a small tree and was holding on to it. One end of the rope had been left lying on the track. A freight train came along, caught the rope and jerked the man down and tore him into pieces, scattering them along the track.

THE INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.

The semi-annual examination commenced on Monday, Jan. 17, and continues daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, until finished.

The staff, Lieut.-Col. A. K. Arnold and Major Geo. B. Sanford, 1st Cav.; Major H. S. Hawkins, 10th Inf.; Capt. Jacob Kline, 18th Inf., and Capt. W. M. Wherry, 6th Inf., conduct the examinations, which, as to classes and subjects, are in order as follows: 1. First Class in Military Art; 2. Second Class in Minor Operations of War; 3. First Class in Law; 4. Second Class in Law; 5. First Class in Infantry Tactics; 6. Second Class in Infantry Tactics; 7. First Class in Cavalry Tactics; 8. Second Class in Cavalry Tactics; 9. First Class in Military Topography; 10. Second Class in Military Topography; 11. First and Second Classes in Veterinary Science.

THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

In G. O. 1, of Jan. 17, Gen. J. C. Tidball directs instruction in photography to commence Jan. 18 under Major A. C. M. Pennington, 3d Art., instructor; and instruction in telegraphy, using the American Morse Code, to commence Jan. 18 under Capt. J. M. Ingalls, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. B. W. Dunn, 3d Art., as assistant.

In G. O. 2, of Jan. 18, he announces the allotment of time to the different departments of instruction at the school, as follows: First Year.—Engineering, Sept. 10 to Dec. 21; Jan. 6 to Feb. 15—144 days. Ballistics, including Electricity, Feb. 16 to March 31—44 days. Artillery, including Chemistry, April 1 to June 30—91 days. Second Year.—Artillery, Sept. 1 to Oct. 15—45 days. Military Art, Oct. 16 to Dec. 21; Jan. 6 to March 15—136 days. Law, March 16 to June 19—96 days. All dates inclusive.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

JANUARY 8.

Gen. Stanley left on Wednesday on a hunting trip, and, I understand, has bagged quite a lot of game. Mrs. Stanley received on New Year's Day, assisted by her charming daughter and Mrs. Lieut. Millar, and in the evening the ladies of headquarters and post received at the hop room.

Lieut. E. C. Brooks, 8th Cav., an 1896 graduate, soon leaves for Chicago to follow the example of so many of his co-graduates—get married. The lady is a Miss Gray, a favorite in society circles in Chicago.

The weather since New Year's has been damp and raw, and the thermometer has actually been down to 18 degrees above zero. I am sure I agree with Gen. Stanley (how that must gratify him) as expressed in his last annual report, that "more frequent change to a northern climate would benefit the troops." I know it would benefit me, but, alas! my change, small or big, is very infrequent, and a seven days' leave, once a year, is about all I can afford. I fully concur also with the General that the climate here is, "for nine months in the year, one of the finest in the world," and I endorse heartily the further opinion that "long continuous residence without change enervates the system." My system is so enervated that I haven't the strength to look the paymaster in the face when he makes his periodical call, and it does seem to me that if this thing goes on much longer I won't have strength even to sign the usual pay roll, a condition of things unprecedented in military annals.

PUNE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SHAW, M. T.

THE holidays have slipped away very pleasantly at our pretty little post, leaving a host of agreeable memories in their train. On Christmas eve the festivities were begun by a very charming german given by Gen. and Mrs. Brooke, and most capital, led by Lieut. McLean. The favors for the first figure were dainty sprays of holly leaves and berries; for the last, satin ribbons bearing the golden legend, "A Merry Christmas," and the music was Meipeler's beautiful waltz, "Dream Faces." There were five other favor figures.

Every one was in the best of spirits (including the punch bowl); the ladies were fair to look upon, and their gowns (I beg pardon, frocks) ravishing; our little hop room in gala dress of flags and evergreens; the floor most satisfactorily slippery, and the music inspiring.

We adjourned to the General's quarters for supper, and after the "inner man" (and woman) had been thoroughly cared for we marched into one of the front rooms, where we found a pyramidal heap on the floor, masked with white drapery and evergreens and capped by the campaign hat of our commandant. Our host passed the champagne around, and after each of us had taken therefrom one of the twenty-four numbered slips that it contained, unmasked the pyramid and drew box after box from the pile. With much happy laughter, each opened his or her casket and displayed its contents.

On Christmas Day Capt. and Mrs. Stouch gave a dinner party, followed by an enjoyable evening at cards.

On Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Roe had a Napoleon party, a most agreeable affair.

New Year's eve a little party gathered at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. French and played "vingt-un" until

"the very witching time of night,
When churchyards yawn—"
when, with brimming glasses they drank the old year out and the new year in.

At noon on New Year's the officers of the garrison, in full uniform, presented themselves at the commandant's house and paid the compliments of the day to General and Mrs. Brooke. The string band discoursed sweet melody from an adjoining room, and a bounteous and tempting feast was spread in the dining room.

At Capt. Hale's, Mrs. Hale received, assisted by Mrs. Avery. In Capt. Stouch's quarters we found Mrs. and Miss Stouch receiving. We were graciously welcomed by Mrs. Moale. It is much to be regretted that the regiment will lose Col. and Mrs. Moale by the former's promotion in February. Mrs. Roe received, assisted by Mrs. French.

Lieut. and Mrs. French are the proud parents of a baby boy. The ladies and officers of the garrison assembled at the "French quarter" to drink the health of the young recruit. Two or three dinner parties were given early in the week, one at Col. Moale's being a particularly handsome affair.

LU TENANT.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

DAVID'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.

JANUARY 11, 1887.

THE german given by Col. and Mrs. O'Brien in honor of their niece, Miss Kerrigan, was a most delightful affair. The new mess hall was very handsomely draped with flags and evergreens. The favors were very old and beautiful. The german began at eight and lasted until twelve, when supper was served. All at the island were present. Those who took part in the german were Miss Kerrigan and Lieut. Fletcher, Miss Hargous, Lieut. Price, Miss McNulty, Lieut. Terrett, Miss Schofield, Mr. Hurrlir, Miss Daisy Kerrigan, Mr. Scofield, Miss Trotter, Mr. Morgan, Miss Kerrigan, Lieut. Stinch, Miss Howell, Lieut. Heagan, Captain Coast, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Cowles, Lieut. Kirby, Miss Ogden, Lieut. Andrews, Miss Happersette, Mr. Cowler, Miss Irwin, Lieut. Brown, Miss Waring and Lieut. Craighead. Everybody enjoyed themselves very much. Many thanks to their kind host and hostess.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT CONCHO, TEXAS.

JANUARY —, 1887.

THE day of all days in the year, was most charming, though we have had no rain for months. It was more quiet, than formerly, but very enjoyable.

Col. and Mrs. Blunt returned from New York City in time to attend to Santa Claus. They gave the officers' children the handsome and artistic juvenile books of this winter and some of the pretty trinkets in the new devices of decorative art. Baskets and boxes came pouring in through the mails from dear children and friends far away, and from the old, old homes of "other days." And so the week went by with its happy surprises and New Year stopped in with her lavish hopes and promises and hypocritical airs.

The ladies who received were Mrs. Col. Rose and daughter; Mrs. Lieut. Allen; Mrs. Lieut. George and Mrs. Palmer; Col. Hale gave his annual luncheon at 12.30. There was no reception at Headquarters, Col. Blunt being quite ill, the effects of a severe cold. The Colonel is himself again and at work.

A stiff breeze from the East end of the "line" blew up a move, but was kept at bay until the rejoicings were over, when Dr. Gandy politely requested No. 8, where he is now of the pretty trinkets in the new devices of decorative art. Baskets and boxes came pouring in through the mails from dear children and friends far away, and from the old, old homes of "other days." And so the week went by with its happy surprises and New Year stopped in with her lavish hopes and promises and hypocritical airs.

There was a good deal of excitement here over the report that the 16th would go to the "Dept. of the Lakes" when spring came. I have heard that they may come to pass, for I believe that should such an order appear, some bright morning every other man and woman, at least, of us, would become insane. What, to see the dew sparkle on the grass and inhale a whiff of the rose on its native bush. Why, the very thought of a potato-patch in bloom "awakes within me thoughts too deep for tears."

E. J. P.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

LOGAN BARRACKS.

WHEN the land offered for a post near Chicago is accepted by Congress we would suggest to the War Department the above name for the station. It would be very appropriate for the Army to erect a monument there to General Logan, and if the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will take the matter up and receive subscriptions there will be a generous response from both officers and men.

WAR HAT.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LYON, COLO.

THE New Year began quite pleasantly for us and up to the present we have had but one disagreeable day, if cold weather be considered not disagreeable. Last Saturday night the thermometer went down to -19 degrees, and Sunday night to -17 degrees, at the hospital. It is reported that the thermometer at the Signal Office in Las Animas went down to -26 degrees, last Saturday night.

Our energetic Post Quartermaster, Lieut. Burlinck, 10th Inf., is taking advantage of the weather to fill the ice house for the coming summer.

Most of the bathrooms which have recently been added to each set of officers' quarters are now completed, and are working very satisfactorily.

The company barracks are being refurnished and otherwise repaired as fast as possible and many other improvements are being made at the post under the supervision of the Post Quartermaster.

Lt. C. C. Cusick, 23d Inf., who was detailed on recruiting

service to complete the unexpired tour of Lt. Campbell, (deceased), left here Dec. 28 for New York City. Lieut. Cusick entered the Volunteer Service as a 2d Lieut. of the 132d New York Infantry in 1862, serving through the war, and was commissioned a 2d Lieut. in the Regular Army in 1866, since which time he has always been with his company, excepting one year that he spent at the Artillery School. For some twelve or fourteen years Lieut. Cusick performed the duties of company commander, and a great part of the time was without the help of a 2d Lieutenant. This is his first experience of a "soft berth" on staff duty or detached service of any kind, and it came to him as a surprise, but was quite acceptable. Lieut. Cusick has a record of which he may well be proud and which will compare favorably for his length of service with any one. In all the hard service of the 31st and 22d Infantry since the war Lieut. Cusick has always been to the front.

The officers have had a series of hops every two weeks during the winter, and the men have given a number of hops and entertainments which have contributed toward making life more pleasant here.

Last Friday evening after the hop Capt. and Mrs. Ward entertained the young folks at their house.

The Post Commander received the officers of the post at his quarters New Year's Day, after which they divided into parties of two and three and called upon the ladies, most of whom received and provided refreshments.

Col. and Mrs. Lincoln entertained the young folks at their house last Thursday evening.

Miss Mamie Ward, daughter of Capt. Ward, who has been spending the holidays here with her parents, has returned to school in Denver.

About seventy-five new books have recently been added to the Post Library, which is now becoming entitled to the name of library.

This is the model garrison of the Army; for several weeks there was but one prisoner in the guard house. Not a man so far forgot himself either Christmas or New Year's as to necessitate his being confined.

Major Sharpe, Paymaster, arrived this morning and now we are all happy, except perhaps a few enlisted men whose clothing accounts do not balance. MAMALUS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, O.

JANUARY 18, 1887.

PREPARATIONS for the consolidated mess at this depot are being energetically carried forward, and it is expected to be in operation by Feb. 1, the contract for furnishing the apparatus having been let to the celebrated firm of Army range builders, the John Van Range Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio. It has not been found necessary to build for this purpose, there being ample room in the immense main building at the post.

Capt. C. Hobart left on the 15th inst. for Fort Leavenworth, having in charge five general prisoners, and a number of specially assigned men. Lieut. Cusick, 22d Inf., has reported for a tour of duty at this depot.

A very good minstrel show was given in the Library Hall last Wednesday evening, which was well attended, the officers and ladies of the post taking especial interest in the same. A small blaze in the adjutant's office caused the boys to scramble out very hurriedly at 3 o'clock A. M., the 11th inst., but comparatively little damage was done. Sergeant-Major Christopher O'Brien, 10th Inf., has made application to be transferred to this depot, for the purpose of educating his children.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of Jan. 15 says:

Lieut. Kennon returned Monday from Madison, Wis., where he delivered a lecture before the officers of the Wisconsin National Guard on military tactics. The Court-martial ordered at Fort Du Chene has excited much interest in Army circles here. Lieut. Wm. Moffat has gone to Kansas City, where his wife and family are visiting. Lieut. H. B. Sarsen has been on the sick report with inflammation of the eyes the past few weeks. Mrs. Turner, with her interesting family, has joined her husband, Lieut. W. J. Turner, 2d Inf., after a pleasant visit East. Lieut. Luther S. Ames, 2d Inf., returned Saturday from leave spent with his family in the State of New York. He is looking as jovial and hearty as ever. The officers and ladies of the garrison came together Tuesday evening for one of those enjoyable informal hops which tend as much as anything else to enliven military posts. Miss Margaret Wilson, of Fort Leavenworth, who has been visiting here, has returned home.

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of Jan. 15 says:

The Fort Sidney Social Club dances Jan. 24. Lieut. Farrow, absent on leave, is spending it in Washington and New York. Mrs. George Downey and Miss McClintock returned to Omaha Thursday. The Fort Sidney Literary Society gave their regular semi-monthly entertainment at the Post Theatre Tuesday. The following ladies received calls on New Year's: At the garrison, Mrs. Major Downey, assisted by Mrs. Capt. Elstern; Miss McClintock and Miss Haughey received at the residence of Major Downey. At Maj. Boyle's, Mrs. Boyle, Mrs. Bonesteel, Mrs. Sparrow, and Mrs. Williams received. At Lieut. Cornman's, Mrs. Cornman and Mrs. Duncan received. Mrs. Morrow received informally.

FORT DAVIS, TEX.

THE *Presidio County News*, of Jan. 14, says:

Col. E. M. Hoyt, Inspector-General, is expected this week. Capt. J. F. Cayser has gone on leave for six months on certificate of disability. The Lodge of Good Templars is to be organized in the post Friday. Capt. J. C. Thompson is steadily improving, and his recovery is confidently hoped for. He and family are expecting friends to visit them from St. Louis.

FORT YATES, DAKOTA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Winona Times*, referring to the rumor that the 7th Cavalry may soon relieve the 8th in Texas, drops into poetry thus:

When the snow-plumed angel of the north
Has dropped his icy axes;
And the mossy earth again looks forth
The Seventh is going to Texas.

Once installed in that sunny land
At the forts along the river,
They'll patrol the banks of the Rio Grande,
Suppressing outlawry forever.

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN, Major Gen. J. M. Schofield, Major J. P. Sanger, and Lieutenants J. E. Sawyer and W. W. Galbraith, U. S. A., attended the Charity Ball at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York city, on Thursday evening. Among the floor managers were Capt. Warren C. Beach and Capt. W. H. Wheeler, U. S. A. In the opening march Gen. Schofield escorted Mrs. Levi P. Morton, and Gen. Sherman Mrs. Hicks-Lord.

The following Mexican War Claims were allowed by the Second Comptroller this week: John H. Gove, Captain, 4th Infantry, \$99.30; John D. Clarke, 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M., 8th Infantry, \$120; James R. Harrell, Private, Co. G, Mounted Rifles, \$6.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Sailed Jan. 11 for a cruise in the West Indies, and arrived at St. Thomas Jan. 18.

Left Cape Henry, Va., Jan. 11th, for Bermuda. A correspondent, writing from off Cape Henry, Va., Jan. 11th, says: On Jan. 6th the *Galena* steamed to Fortress Monroe, and on Jan. 7th and 8th the ship was inspected by the board of officers detailed for that purpose. On Jan. 7th the ship was headed for Chesapeake Bay, where the steaming and maneuvering tests took place. Only nine of the ten boilers were used, orders having been issued to run along as in ordinary cruising. Under these circumstances the speed developed was 10½ knots, but with full power 11½ or 12 knots could easily have been reached. In all trials the engines worked beautifully—reversing from full speed ahead to full speed astern in twelve seconds.

On Saturday, Jan. 8, the crew was inspected at all general exercises except sail and spar drills, which were omitted on account of the extremely cold weather and the ice on the spars and rigging. The inspecting officers expressed themselves as very well satisfied with the condition and discipline of the ship, and immediately afterwards we steamed back to the Norfolk Navy-yard, to again fill up with coal.

The officers now attached to the ship are: Commander Colby M. Chester, commanding; Lieut. W. H. Reeder, executive officer; Lieut. W. O. Sharrer, navigator; Lieut. Richard Wainwright, Lieut. C. McR. Winslow, Lieut. C. C. Rogers, Lieut. T. D. Griffin, watch officers; Ensign, J. Gibson; Ensign, G. W. Street; naval cadet, B. M. Lombard; surgeon, F. L. DuBois; assistant surgeon, A. R. Wentworth; paymaster, H. T. Skelding; chief engineer, G. H. White; passed assistant engineer, W. N. Little; assistant engineer, T. F. Carter; assistant engineer, Harry Hall; first lieutenant, B. R. Russell, U. S. M. C.

The prospective cruise is given as follows: Bermuda, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Curacao, Cartagena, Aspinwall, Port Cortez, Cein-fuegos, Kingston, Santiago, Nipa, Neuvitas, Matanzas, Havana, Key West, returning to Fortress Monroe about May 1. All mail must be addressed to the *Galena*, care of Navy Pay Office, 29 State St., N. Y. During this cruise deep-sea soundings are to be taken at intervals between ports, and charts of harbors and channels are to be verified.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd.

THE *Tennessee* was put out of commission Jan. 20 and the steamer *Richmond*, the new flag ship, hoisted her colors for the first time. Shortly after 2 o'clock Capt. Robert Boyd and officers of the *Tennessee* boarded the new flagship, and at the word from Capt. Boyd the Stars and Stripes were simultaneously hauled down on the *Tennessee* and hoisted on the *Richmond*. The pennant of Capt. Boyd was broken out and the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." Officers and men uncovered during the ceremony and watched with regret the signal of the abandonment of the old *Tennessee*. The *Richmond* will fly the flag of Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, commander-in-chief of the home station. Capt. Boyd and the other officers, together with the crew of the *Tennessee*, were transferred to the *Richmond*. Capt. Boyd will also hold the position of chief of staff of the North Atlantic Squadron. Lieut.-Comdr. T. A. Lyons is executive officer and Lieut. A. B. H. Lillie navigator. The *Richmond* carries fourteen guns and has a complement of 350 officers and men.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived January 16, at Key West, Fla. A despatch from the latter place states that on Jan. 16, while off Sand Key, fire broke out in her coal bunkers. Volumes of smoke enveloped the ship and considerable anxiety was manifested, but the fire was eventually subdued. The dysentery and malarial fever prevail among the crew, one of whom died at Aspinwall. Others were left in hospital there and several have been placed in hospital here. The *Yantic* will probably remain here a week before returning to the West Indies to complete her cruise.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Bratne.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Reported by cable to have arrived at Port Said Jan. 10.

Comdr. Charles McGregor, of the *Alliance*, writes under date of Valletta, Malta, Jan. 1, 1887: The *Alliance* arrived at Valletta Dec. 26. The British Mediterranean Fleet was in port. After the official calls had been made and returned, both his excellency the Governor and H. R. H., Adml., the Duke of Edinburgh, placed their boxes at the opera at the disposal of the officers of the *Alliance*. They were also invited to a ball by Admiral Ward, the superintendent of the Dock, at which the Governor and Duke of Edinburgh were present. While there the fleet had a landing, which culminated in a sham fight and the capture of the fort. There are some slight repairs required in the engines of the *Alliance*, and a fresh supply of provisions for the men were laid in at Malta. The weather has been very bad, and in consequence there has been an increase in the number of sick. All are doing well, however.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breeze. Sailed from Montevideo for Maldonado Dec. 11. All well. Intended to sail for ports on South coast of South America and the Falkland Islands, and to reach Rio about June 1, 1887.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 9.

European Station—R. Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain

George Dewey. Arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, Dec. 11, after five days passage from Malta.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Reported by cable to have arrived at Gaboon, West Coast of Africa, Jan. 4, 1887.

Pacific Station—Capt. J. H. Gillis (in temporary command).

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. Went into commission at Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 15, where she was when last heard from.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Panama Nov. 14.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns. Went out of commission Jan. 14.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 26.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Reported by cable to have arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Jan. 14.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, where she will winter. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory. Commissioned at Navy-yard, New York, Jan. 15, 1887. It has not been decided when she will be ordered to sail for the Pacific Coast.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. a.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, + 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Bombay, Dec. 6.

ESSEX, + 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Arrived at Hong Kong Jan. 17.

MARION, + 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 10.

MONOCACY, + 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Hong Kong, Dec. 20.

OMAHA, + 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL to have arrived at Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 26.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensy. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887. Reported by cable to have arrived at Gibraltar, Spain, Jan. 14, 1887, and sailed Jan. 15 for New York.

PALOS, + 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Tientsin, China, Dec. 20.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent as follows: Up to Feb. 10, by Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about that date. Address care of U. S. Consul, Bridgetown, Barbadoes, between Feb. 10 and March 1. Address care U. S. Consul, Base-Terre, St. Kitts. After March 1, per U. S., and including Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about March 24. Care U. S. Consul, at St. Thomas, W. I. After March 24, address Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 18.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunner ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 18.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 18.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At New York Navy-yard.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. Sailed from Norfolk Navy-yard Jan. 19 or Newport, R. I., to adjust her compasses. The *Dolphin* is to be assigned to the duty of deep sea soundings and surveying among the islands of the West Indies.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At San Diego, Cal., Jan. 3.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

SINCE the appearance of Secretary Whitney's advertisement rumors have been afloat in England of a circular issued to the Admiralty and dockard officials threatening dismissal and disgrace to any one guilty of breaches of official confidence.

THE special committee appointed by the councils of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., to visit Washington regarding work at the Norfolk Navy-yard, had a long interview on Friday of last week with the Secretary of the Navy. The committee, through Hon. Geo. E. Bowden, Representative-elect from that district, stated the value and extent of the plant at the Norfolk Yard, and claimed that the recent order of Secretary Whitney in ignoring the facilities there for building and repairing vessels is an injustice to the Service.

On her steam trial the English torpedo-cruiser, *Cossack*, registered 4,000 h. p., and a speed by patent log of 17.8 knots.

The annual Navy Register has not yet left the hands of its compiler, Dr. McNairy. He expects to hand it to the Public Printer next week and have the first proofs early in February.

NAVAL officers on duty in the Hydrographic Office have been given to understand that the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron will make experiments with the use of oil at sea during stormy weather.

At the request of Commander Schley the order transferring the *Tennessee* to the training squadron was revoked on Thursday. The vessel will eventually replace the *Minnesota*, but it is considered impracticable to make the change just at present.

The Board of Naval Officers to superintend the construction of a plant in the Washington Navy-yard for the manufacture of naval ordnance have visited Stamford and Hartford to examine heavy cranes for handling metal, and will go to several Pennsylvania iron centres.

The Bureau of Steam Engineering has all its force in the draughting room busily at work perfecting the details of the triple expansion engines, recently designed by the Bureau, of 400 I. H. P. The work is pretty well in hand, and will probably be far ahead of the ship for which they are designed.

SIR GEORGE ELLIOT has addressed an appeal to the *London Morning Post* against the total abandonment of sail-power in seagoing vessels, than which, he says, nothing is more repellent to the practical experience of old seamen. "I fear," he says, "that the sailor element is being too much sacrificed to the development of mechanical science in modern ships of war."

The German Naval List for 1887 shows a total personnel of 13,892 against 5,744 in 1870, and of officers a total of 523 against 464 in 1885, 453 in 1884, 406 in 1883, and 408 in 1882. The German Navy consists at the present time of 100 vessels of all classes, against 98 in 1885 and 96 in 1884. These numbers do not include the torpedo-boats, of which Germany ought to have now about 150.

The slow progress of the legislative mill in connection with the consolidation of bureaus scheme, while it has not a little cheered the opponents of the measure, has apparently stiffened the wills of its friends in the House of Representatives, and it is claimed by its advocates that the Senate will make short work of passing the measure in the shape it left the House.

By slow degrees the Washington Yard is being transformed into a gun factory, and as time goes on one tool after another is being put to work on ordnance material. One of the earliest extensive improvements in the shops will be the erection of overhead travelling cranes for the speedy and safe transportation of heavy weights. These devices will add materially to the efficiency of the existing plant, at the same time their presence will not interfere with the introduction and erection of the new machinery to be procured.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that in spite of the great studies made by submarine navigation in the last two years, a practical solution of the problem is not forthcoming. In America, Professor Tuck with the *Peacemaker*, and Lieut. Zaluski with the *Nautilus*, are working hard. Messrs. Waddington, Campbell, and Nordenfeldt, in England, are keeping pace with their Transatlantic brethren. There are also rumors afloat of a French boat—possibly an improvement of the *bateau-poisson*—which is said to have been doing wonders.

PHILADELPHIA is making earnest efforts to secure a school-ship. The original appropriation for the school-ship was \$30,000, which was to be used in refitting and repairing any vessel designated by the Secretary of the Navy for the purpose. The Secretary found a few of the vessels too good and a large proportion too bad to warrant the repairs, and finally suggested that the whole object would be much better accomplished by the introduction of a new bill appropriating money for the building of a vessel expressly for training purposes.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a satisfactory number of applications for the position of Superintendent of the Ordnance Foundry at the Washington Navy-yard, from all parts of the country, at which he is much pleased. The Secretary will, however, hold the matter open until the 1st of February in order to receive other applications for the position. The matter of salary is left open in order to secure the services of a thoroughly competent person. It is desired to have as many applications for the place as possible before making the selection. It is stated that the responses that were expected from metal experts have not been obtained. The twisted employees of steel works receive from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year, and though no salary is mentioned it is not probable that our munificent Government can allow more than one-half the smaller sum.

A NUMBER of delegates from various naval veteran associations throughout the United States met on Thursday of last week at the Morton House, New York City, for the purpose of organizing a National Veteran Association. The name of the new organization is the National Association of Naval Veterans, and it will be the effort of its members to perfect an organization throughout the country which will stand related to those who fought during the war in the Navy, Marine Corps, or Revenue Marine as the Grand Army of the Republic does to those who fought in the Army. The election of officers resulted as follows: Commodore—C. W. Adams, of Chicago; Commander—Charles A. Stillman, of Hartford; Secretary—William Simmons, of Philadelphia; Paymaster—F. H. Grove, of New York; Surgeon J. D. Murray, of New York. The second annual convention will be held in Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1888.

Engineering says: "Secretary Whitney, who has now been at the head of the United States Naval Department for nearly two years, confesses in his new annual report, that he has been able thus far to do little more than discover the magnitude of the task confronting the man who essays to put the American Navy on a satisfactory basis. Although there is an apparent effort to make the tone of the document hopeful—not to say cheerful—it is difficult to select any phase of the report's statements or conclusions which warrants anything but depres-

sion. It would seem by the disclosures of the Secretary that we by no means have a monopoly of the 'How Not to Do It' system of administration. The story of the bungling, the confusion and the waste which he finds running through the various irresponsible bureaus, reads very like the familiar recitals from Woolwich and Portsmouth."

The contract to furnish bottles for the use of the Naval Laboratory at New York, has been awarded to Hagerty, Bros., and Co., of New York. Jos. J. Lawlor and Co., of Norfolk, have been awarded the contract to change the system of drainage for the Norfolk Naval Hospital by conducting it to tide water without the intervention of cesspools.

The *America*, of the National Line of steamers, has been sold to the Italian Government, to be transformed into a cruiser. She registers 6,000 tons gross, and is one of the most magnificently appointed passenger steamers that ever entered this port. She measures 490 feet in length, 51½ feet beam and has a depth of hold of 33 feet. She is brigs rigged and averages a little over fifteen knots an hour, though she can make eighteen knots.

The Boston *Sunday Record* has a long article protesting against the orders concerning the Boston Navy-yard. Why, it asks, "should the Secretary see fit to dismantle the Charlestown yard? Why does he see fit to transfer almost the entire navy (for this will be the ultimate effect of his order) to New York? These are the questions not only competent naval officers but all interested in the welfare of Boston would like to have answered satisfactorily. The Secretary's connection with the *Dolphin* affair has not been forgotten.

The *Dolphin* will in a few days be in condition to go to sea. During the remaining months of cold weather she will be assigned to a very important duty. The Hydrographic Office has received numerous complaints from mariners plying their trade in the Spanish main to the effect that the charts for those waters are very imperfect. The Hydrographic Office have for some time been anxious to secure a suitable vessel to send to the Spanish main to make a survey and prepare new charts. The Navy Department has concluded to order the *Dolphin* to proceed to that locality as soon as her repairs are finished and make the required surveys.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JAN. 13.—Commander Yates Stirling, to command the *Daedalus* Jan. 31.

Commander C. D. Sigbee, as member of Pneumatic Gun Carriage Board, of which Captain Farquhar is senior member.

Lieutenant C. K. Curtis, to the receiving ship *St. Louis*.

Lieutenant C. W. Ruschenberger, to the *St. Louis*. Medical Inspector David Kindleberger, to examination for promotion.

Surgeon B. H. Kidder, to examination for promotion.

Chaplain W. H. Stewart, to the *Richmond*. Boatswain John C. Thompson, to duty at Navy-yard, League Island.

JAN. 15.—Medical Inspector S. Robinson, to the naval rendezvous at San Francisco Jan. 29.

Naval Cadet R. B. Howell, to Annapolis by June 1 for final examination.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Ernest Norfleet, to the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Detached.

JAN. 13.—Chaplain Donald McLaren, from the *Richmond* and placed on waiting orders.

JAN. 15.—Assistant Surgeon F. A. Hesler, from the *Richmond* and ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York.

Assistant Surgeon I. W. Kite, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the *Richmond*.

JAN. 20.—Captain James H. Gillis, from the command of the *Hartford* to member of the Board of Inspection at San Francisco, Cal.

Lieutenant J. H. C. Coffin, from the *Franklin* to special duty.

Sailmaker G. D. Macy, from the *Minnesota* and placed on waiting orders.

Nominations.

JAN. 20.—Albion S. Keith, of Massachusetts, to be an ensign in the Navy on the retired list.

Confirmations.

JAN. 6.—Commodore Walter W. Queen, to be a rear admiral from Aug. 28, 1886.

Commodore Ralph Chandler, to be a rear admiral from Oct. 7, 1886.

Captain Aaron W. Weaver, to be a commodore from Oct. 7, 1886.

Commander Cornelius M. Schoonmaker, to be a captain from Oct. 7, 1886.

Lieutenant Commander George W. Pigman, to be a commander from Oct. 7, 1886.

Lieutenant Henry N. Manney, to be a lieutenant commander from Oct. 7, 1886, subject to the examinations required by law.

Lieutenant Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder (junior grade), to be a lieutenant from Oct. 7, 1886.

Ensign Wm. F. Fullam, to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from Oct. 7, 1886.

Lieutenant Charles B. T. Moore (junior grade), to be a lieutenant from Aug. 5, 1886.

Ensign Wm. S. Hogg, to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from Aug. 5, 1886.

JAN. 13.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry P. Harvey, to be a surgeon.

Frederick Wilkinson Olcott, to be an assistant surgeon.

Assistant Engineer Edward R. Freeman, to be a passed assistant engineer.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending January 20, 1887:

Charles Lindsay, beneficiary, died Jan. 9 at the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Wm. Clarke, boatswain's mate, on U. S. S. *Yantic*, died Jan. 8 at Colon, N. S. C.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOIS, MD., JAN. 17, 1887.

The lecture room of the chemistry building was crowded on Friday evening with persons anxious to hear the first of a series of lectures to be given under the supervision of that department. Prof. Remsen, of Johns Hopkins's University, was the lecturer. His subject, "Alchemy and Alchemists," was ably handled and very interesting. At the close of the lecture, the audience, which included cadets of the first and second class, gave Prof. Remsen a vote of thanks on motion of Capt. Sampson.

The usual officers' hop was replaced on Saturday evening by the first of a series of theatricals, to be given during the winter. As the matter had been kept a secret great interest was awakened, and the gymnasium was filled long before 8 o'clock, the time set for rising of the curtain. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Schaaf, was in fine trim and rendered their selections in a better manner than usual. Their rendition of the "Scotch Medley" between the first two acts was especially good, and brought forth well-merited applause. The stage was rigged at the side of the gymnasium, opposite the entrance and dressing rooms, and was a genuine surprise. The scenery used was painted by Prof. Blauvelt, and added greatly to the mounting of the play. Programmes issued just before 8 o'clock first revealed the title of the burlesque, "The Shakespeare Water Cure."

It is a general opinion that the company were unfortunate in their selection of a play; still each member of the company carried his or her part with the ease of a professional. The action on the director's part was excellent, and the manager of the company, Mr. Mercer of the Marine Corps. One of the features of the evening was the singing; songs by Messrs. Mitchell, Lloyd and Knapp, consisting of original verses set to popular airs. These were well rendered, and found special favor with their hearers. The numerous jokes and puns were mostly of a local character, and as the audience was thoroughly conversant with their meaning they were welcome additions to a poor plot. As a whole the first of the theatricals was a decided success. The cast was as follows: Ophelia, Mrs. Bartlett; Portia, Mrs. J. T. Smith; Lady Macbeth, Miss Harrington; Juliet, Miss Sampson; Macbeth, Mr. Knapp; Romeo, Mr. Gibbons; Othello, Mr. Lloyd; Hamlet, Mr. Mitchell; Shylock, Mr. Mahan; The Ghost, Paymaster Loomis.

Aside from these entertainments the yard is very quiet—enjoying the usual lull before the semi-annual storm.

Annapolis has lost many of its inhabitants during the winter from diphtheria, and it has been long feared that the disease would make its appearance in the yard; consequently, when it was announced that the child of Lieut. C. R. Miles had the diphtheria, some excitement prevailed throughout the academy. Lieut. and Mrs. Barnett, with their children, vacated their quarters, which were above those occupied by Lieut. Miles. These quarters were placed in strict quarantine, and every precaution was taken to prevent further contagion. At present the child is out of danger, and is improving rapidly.

Cadet C. B. Morgan of the second class has a slight attack of the chicken pox.

It is announced that the second class will give a german to the officers and other cadets on Friday evening, Jan. 28.

REVENUE MARINE.

CONFIRMATIONS JANUARY 30, 1887.—Cyrus B. Fergan and James H. Brown, to be Third Lieutenants.

NOMINATIONS, JAN. 18, 1887.—2d Assistant Engineer James Fitzpatrick, of Va., to be a 1st Assistant Engineer, vice Engineer Charles A. Laws, deceased; James J. Brereton, of the District of Columbia, to be 2d Assistant Engineer, vice 2d Assistant Engineer Fitzpatrick, promoted.

ASSIGNMENTS.—1st Asst. Engr. D. McC. French, to temporary duty on the *Rev. Str. Washington*, at New York; 2d Asst. Engr. C. F. Nash, to temporary duty on the *Rev. Str. Gallatin*, at Boston.

SOME OPINIONS ON NAVAL MATTERS.

The *New York Sun* reports a conversation with a naval officer on the subject of the proposition to admit naval apprentices to the Naval Academy and to open promotion in the Marine Corps to civilians and N. C. officers. This officer is quoted as saying:

The true objection to the proposition of the Secretary of the Navy is contained in the brief phrase naval aristocracy, and it is that which would be demoralized, not the training system, the Navy or the Marine Corps. It is the cry of this exclusive class that "it will not do; it has been tried and failed." Of course it won't do, for it would break up their aristocracy. Their social superiority would fall to zero. It would introduce the odious mustangs again. Of course it failed when tried in the sixties, for it had been predestined to failure by this class. They determined it should fail, and immediately set on foot a "freezing out" process that was as subtle and killing as the frost itself. Ask any one who does not wear the Naval Academy arched-hoop halo about his noble brow about the mustangs and their daily life socially and professionally, and the reply will open the eyes of an interested public in no small degree, and resolve the question into one of social ethics simply.

The *New York Herald* says:

The order of Secretary Whitney concentrating the purchase and care of supplies at the various yards and stations in the hands of the staff of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing has naturally provoked resistance on the part of officers not belonging to the Pay Corps, who find their importance, patronage and employment cut down in consequence of the change. A particularly flagrant case of underground obstruction by an old and highly placed functionary at New York having come to the Secretary's attention, the malcontent was invited to a personal conference with the Secretary, who sent his auditor back to his station with a somewhat distinct impression that he was a part of the old order of things sadly in need of reformation. It is expected that as the news of this interview percolates through the customary channels of unwritten information the disposition to make things unpleasant for the new supply officers sent to the different yards will materially lessen.

URGING COAST DEFENCE.

The Executive Committee of the Coast Defence Association of the coast cities of the South have issued a circular in which they state that they regard with alarm the unprotected condition of our cities and show that it is imperative that our ports be placed in a state of defence which would alone have a tendency to avert war, and recommend that a convention be held at De Funiak Springs, Fla., a central and convenient point to convene, Feb. 8, 1887, to counsel as to the best method of securing protection for our coast, based upon modern requirements. They recommend that his Excellency, President Cleveland, the Honorable Secretaries of War and Navy, both the Committees of Congress on Military and Naval Affairs, Gen. Gillmore and Capt. Green of the United States Army; Gen. Newton, the Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, and others be invited to attend. Also the Governors of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, with four delegates at large and one from each Congressional district appointed by the Governors of the above States, and delegates from the cities of the coast States. The circular is signed by prominent citizens of all the Southern coast cities.

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ARMYNAVY.**THE MATERIAL FOR STEEL GUNS.**

THE discussion upon the question of the most
suitable material for steel guns, which was begun
in the JOURNAL last October by the eminent en-
gineer Mr. EDWARD BATES DORSEY, has been carried
formally before the Naval Institute in a paper pre-
pared by him on "Steel for Heavy Guns." It is
worthy of the lively interest which it excited in the
members of the Institute, and in the remarkable
body of visitors, the most experienced makers of
steel in America, who heard the essay. The time
and the occasion of this reopening of an old and
much talked of subject are both extremely well
chosen. The growth of our iron manufacture in all
its forms has gone on until its colossal proportions
appear amazing when it is remembered that all this
is done for one people and not for foreign trade.
Our own needs, as the truest representatives in the
world of the Age of Steel, called for the production
of 5,600,000 tons of pig iron, 2,000,000 tons of Bes-
semer steel ingots, 1,500,000 tons of steel rails, and
200,000 tons of open hearth steel in 1886. The product
of the current year will exceed these quantities by
very large amounts. There is great activity in the
business of those firms whose occupation is to build
working plants for other people to operate. There
are several houses in this trade who will supply to
order any establishment desired, from a blast fur-
nace to make 250 or 300 tons of iron a day, to a Bes-
semer steel works capable of turning out 1,000 tons
a day. Anything from a tuiere at \$50 to a com-
plete plant at two millions can be contracted for
with a day's notice, and these concerns are crowded
with orders. Everything points to the probability,
or even the certainty, that we are in the midst of
one of those marked expansions of manufacturing
facilities, which come periodically. Pig iron has
risen about \$3 a ton, and Bessemer rails about \$5
during the year.

The occasion which Mr. DORSEY has seized for
challenging attention is the entrance of this country
upon the manufacture of modern ordnance and
armor on a scale which, as a beginning, is suited to
the greatness of our necessities. First of all we
have the money in the Treasury to pay for all that
we want, without incurring a debt and without cur-
tailing even one cent of expenditure in other direc-
tions. We have some makers building mills for
the manufacture of armor plate, and others for the
production of heavy steel cannon. We have some
contracts awarded by the Navy Department, and
though their value is regarded only as a beginning
and a promise of future work, they have been suffi-
cient to encourage the investment of large sums of

money in the determined effort to have every part
of those ships made in this country. The invest-
ments which manufacturers are making to meet
this opportunity will amount to a large proportion
of, or may even equal the whole sum of these con-
tracts.

Amid all these evidences of substantial and rapid
advancement in the manufacture of military mate-
rial, Mr. DORSEY brings us back at one step to the
consideration of the fundamental question: What
shall be the material of steel guns? The form in
which we express the subject of his paper is not
absurd. We cannot answer that question by say-
ing that the proper material for steel guns is—
steel!

Steel is a substance that is restricted within very
narrow bounds as to its composition, but is almost
unlimited as to the effects of slight changes in that
composition. A steel that contains 98½ per cent. of
iron may be soft, while the same material reduced
to 98 per cent. of iron is hard. Carbon, man-
ganese, sulphur and phosphorus in very small pro-
portions exert a controlling influence upon the
qualities of iron which, by itself, is a metal that
can be cut with a penknife, about as pewter is cut,
but by the addition of two per cent. of these sub-
stances is hardened to the unimpressible metal of
the knife blade. In former times it was supposed
that these delicate differences could not be pro-
duced with certainty except in the small way in
crucibles, but the advances of modern industry are
such that blast furnaces making 300 tons and steel
works 1,000 tons a day can control both the com-
position and the physical qualities of their product
with the greatest nicety. We published last Feb-
ruary the record of 134 heats, producing 603 tons
of steel in which there were only seventeen devia-
tions from the standard.

This table is an excellent study for those who
wish to understand the paper of Mr. DORSEY and
the discussion that followed it. In former days
steel was sometimes contracted for by composition,
but now it is more usual to require only a certain
physical standard, for it has been discovered that
the effects of the alloying substances we have men-
tioned are about the same in kind, though not in
degree, and that carbon, phosphorus and man-
ganese are interchangeable to some extent as steel
makers. The standard in the case given was:

Tensile strength per square inch, mini-
mum.....69,000 lbs.
Tensile strength per square inch, maxi-
mum.....75,000 lbs.
Elastic limit.....40,000 lbs.
Elongation in 8 inches.....18 per cent.
Reduction of area due to this elongation 40 per cent.

Five failures were due only to an excess of
tensile strength, varying from 174 pounds to 3,883
pounds over the maximum. These five blows
were within the standard in all the other qualities.
Two others were above the maximum in tensile
strength and below it in elongation and reduction
of area. One failed in reduction of area in addi-
tion to an excess of tensile strength, and one which
was within the standard in all other respects was
below it only in reduction of area. Only one fell
below the requirement in tensile strength, and this
was 1,374 lbs. short of the minimum.

We repeat these tests as an additional explana-
tion of the ideas which Mr. DORSEY took as the
basis of his essay. It is well established that when
the tensile strength rises to a marked extent, as it
does in hard steel, the elongation and reduction of
area in breaking are lessened. That is to say, hard
steel breaks with a certain suddenness, the degree
of which is found to depend on the amount of in-
crease in tensile strength. When the latter was
81,525 lbs., in our table, the elongation fell off to 13
per cent., and the reduction of area to 10.64 per
cent., the average of the accepted heats being about
24 per cent. elongation and about 43 per cent. re-
duction.

Soft steel, on the contrary, stretches slowly out
as the strain on it rises until its area may be re-
duced 40 per cent. and its length increased 20 or 25
per cent. The value of such qualities in an armor
bolt are apparent at once.

Hard steel will bear a greater strain than soft,
but this statement needs one explanation. When
the reduced area of the test piece just before it

breaks is compared with the breaking strain the latter does not differ so much in the two steels. A hard steel, breaking at 100,000 lbs., with a reduction of 10 per cent. in area, and a soft steel breaking at 75,000 lbs., with its section reduced by 33 per cent., have about the same strength just as they break. The real difference is that hard steel has the virtue of holding itself together nearly in its original form until the breaking strain is reached, while soft steel has the virtue of drawing out slowly as the strain on it increases. These two qualities are not compatible with each other, but both are good. At present the practice of gun makers is to choose a rather hard steel. The Ordnance Office specifications for gun hoops quoted by Mr. DORSEY require a minimum tensile strength of 100,000 lbs. per square inch, and the elongation sinks perforce to 12 per cent., though this is in 6 inch lengths instead of 8 inches, as in the tests quoted above. The Ordnance steel will resist wear better but fail more suddenly than softer steel. Cracks will spread through it more readily, and it is probable that the injury from external shocks will be more serious, but on the other hand a blow might deform a soft steel gun locally that would not affect one of hard steel at all, its force being entirely within the superior resilience of the hard metal.

For years past the problem of what steel of a given kind will do under different conditions, and what the best steel for various kinds of service is, has been studied with great care both for Ordnance and railroad purposes. A great variety of important facts have been observed, but there is no real agreement as to the meaning of these facts. On the one hand there are good investigations which show that a soft steel rail will wear longer than a hard one, and by *wear* we do not mean merely the total resistance to all destructive agencies, but in particular the resistance to the abrading effects of wheels. On the other hand, there are excellent examples of hard steel rods standing up under the shocks of bridge traffic, where soft steel gave way; and of hard steel piston rods for steam hammers resisting the peculiar and strenuous shocks natural to the use of those powerful machines much better than soft steel ones. Our valued correspondent, Mr. WILLIAM METCALF, has made the world acquainted with many of these remarkable experiences. He has stood as the defender of hard steel against the attacks of less well informed observers, and his opinion has a value that is not exceeded by the opinion of any other man in the world.

It is not for us, and we believe that Mr. METCALF, with his great experience of all varieties of steel, would not hesitate to join us in saying, that it is not for any man to prejudge this question, nor to urge on the Government the immediate choice of one material to the final exclusion of the other in making guns. Our factories can produce either kind of steel, practically at the same cost and in unlimited quantity. The Government has only to determine which is the better material, and therefore we sustain warmly Mr. DORSEY's conclusion that guns of similar make should be ordered in both materials and subjected to crucial tests. There need be no delay awaiting the results of these tests, for the wishes of the Ordnance Office can be carried out with the certainty of having a material that is good in itself, and the discovery of a better would not condemn any stock we might have on hand.

There is no doubt that Mr. DORSEY has advanced a view of the problem of ordnance material which is consonant with the tendency of conviction and experience in the use of steel for bridges, roofs, and other engineering constructions. We believe that a successful contest of his views must take its stand on the peculiar requirements of ordnance service. The scoring effects of gas, the abrasion of the rifling, the bounding of shot in the tube, and even the possibility of attaining a gas pressure sufficient to cause flow in the soft metal, all these are to be considered as elements of the problem. Hard steel by its great elasticity will return to its original shape after an attack that the soft steel cannot meet without permanent deformation, but soft steel has its excellences, too. Hard steel, undoubtedly, has the field at present, but when one regards the behavior of some of our neighbors over the water, who pay \$100,000 for a new gun and then act as if they were

afraid to fire it, the suspicion cannot fail to arise that the experience with this costly material has not been reassuring. It is not probable that the history of European steel guns will ever be known correctly. If it could be discovered a comparison between the life of the Parrott guns and these high priced steel weapons would be interesting, and might not be unfavorable to the Parrott!

Mr. DORSEY speaks of mild steel as being cheaper than hard steel. The only difference is that soft or mild steel is the daily product of our great Bessemer and open hearth steel works. Practice makes perfect, and they produce what they want with a uniformity and freedom from failure that insure cheapness. But practice will make them equally perfect in turning out hard steel, and orders of any magnitude for hard steel would probably be taken without change of price.

In introducing the question of price into the problem we think Mr. DORSEY has shown judgment. While an "unburstable" gun is a desideration it is not practically attainable, and since we have to put up with guns for which a certain percentage of failures is to be predicated, it is undoubtedly well to make them of a material that allows of cheap renewals. While other governments have put their trust in high priced crucible steel ours has not lifted its eyes higher than steel from the Bessemer converter or open hearth furnace; those marvellous producers of cheap steel. Fortunately this limitation does not exclude us from any composition of gun material that may be desired. Both of these methods can make any grade of steel from razor blades down.

Ordnance steel with its higher carbon will cast with more certainty of freedom from bubbles than softer steel, but we are far from saying that our manufacturers cannot make perfectly sound castings of the softest metal desired. On the contrary, we believe that not only gun hoops but entire guns will be cast with perfect success in American works within two years—of any metal desired.

In the discussion of Mr. DORSEY's paper, the Ordnance officers who spoke, and many of the gentlemen connected with steel works, opposed the essayist's argument. A few advocated his view, and it is hoped that he will reply to some of the criticisms advanced against him. His paper was learned and vigorous, and his subject worthy of the most thorough discussion.

It is now in order for one of our ordnance officers to state the argument for hard steel guns with equal clearness and force to those which Mr. DORSEY has shown. The discussion will be valuable, but it cannot supersede actual experiment nor lessen the force of his suggestion that the qualities of mild steel as a gun material should be tested thoroughly and by actual use.

THE RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

AN article on the subject of Our Coast Defence recently appeared in the New York *Star*, edited by the Hon. WM. DORSEIMER, whose able speech in Congress on this subject will be remembered. The excellent point is made that Congress, having exercised its power to tax is bound under its constitutional obligation to apply that tax to the objects and purposes for which alone it could be imposed. The constitutional provision, as interpreted by Judge STORY, provides that "the Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports and excises (*in order*) to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare," etc. In other words, the right to tax is given to enable Congress to pay the debts and provide for the defence of the country. The debt is provided for, and yet, having imposed and collected a tax far in excess of this, Congress not only refuses to stay the hand of the tax gatherer, but neglects and refuses to apply the gathered and accumulating surplus to the "common defence," in defiance of the Constitution and in violation of its recorded oath to support, maintain and obey that Constitution. And yet the country is wholly and entirely defenceless. The *Star* says:

Cumulative evidence of the utterly defenceless condition of the country might be cited to fill a volume, but of what avail? Congress knows it. The country knows it. Foreign powers know it. The shameful truth is that our power to preserve the peace is measured only by our capacity to apologize, to explain, to beg and to pay. Who, then, is responsible for this humiliating and dangerous condition? But the leaders of the Democratic party in the lower branch of

Congress are the responsible parties. We mean Mr. Speaker Carlisle. We mean Mr. William H. Morrison. We mean especially Mr. William S. Holman, and above and beyond all, because his position in Congress gave him the power to remedy this great evil, we mean Mr. Samuel J. Randall. He it is who has baffled every effort, thwarted every plan, fought every measure, that looked to fortifying our defenceless seaboard. Without any plan or idea of his own, he has fought the ideas of everybody else. Densely ignorant of the whole question of defences, he has refused to receive light and instruction from any quarter, and has blindly fought every suggestion for armament, no matter how patriotically urged or wisely conceived.

This language is as plain as it is truthful and has additional force, coming as it does from a representative democratic paper. Mr. RANDALL's favorite method of staving off public action by referring the subject to board after board is fully explained, and the *Star* says: "Hon. SAMUEL RANDALL is now looking about to see how he can organize another board to find what to do and thus dupe and deceive the country a year longer. If Mr. RANDALL's ignorance is genuine, and we concede that it is, then he never will learn what to do. If he has the capacity for information, knowledge, full and fresh, is all about him. There is no use of waiting for Mr. RANDALL to be informed. Let other men take the reports of the Gun Foundry Board and the Fortification Board and read them and they will know enough to go forward intelligently." The article concludes with a commendation of the Timby system of harbor defence.

THE Washington *Star*, referring to the recent trial of 1st Lieutenant CHAS. HUMPHREYS, 3d U. S. Artillery, at Washington Barracks, says:

There is considerable comment among Army officers upon the Court-martial. They are of the opinion that the question whether Lieutenant Humphreys's children should or should not have been permitted to skate on a pond in the grounds is a rather trivial one to have warranted a Court-martial. At first there was a general impression that there was something of importance back of the insignificant matter which has been made public that would come out in the trial, but as yet nothing of the kind has appeared. The members of the court are ignorant of anything of another character to be considered. Army officers are surprised that General Schofield should have treated the matter as serious enough to require a Court-martial; but some are of the opinion that petty jealousies and domestic quarrels, which are apt to arise among families at Army posts, are at the bottom of the trouble.

Be this as it may, the question before the officer whose duty it was to convene the court was a plain one, so far as we understand it. The charge against the Lieutenant was a serious one—positive disobedience of orders plainly communicated—and we do not see what other course a Department Commander could well take with such premises. Strict obedience to the lawful orders of superiors is required of all in the Army from the highest to the lowest, and though in this particular case the specification to the charge may seem trivial, there can be but one opinion among Army men as to the gravity of the charge. It is for the court to determine the measure of guilt, and possibly it was the fear that there *might* be "petty jealousies and domestic quarrels at the bottom of the trouble," to quote the *Star*, which determined the Department Commander to bring officers of rank and experience from a distance whose judgments would of necessity be untrammelled by local surroundings. The expense arising from the detail has also been grossly exaggerated, but this is an unimportant question compared with the vital one at issue: "Were the lawful orders of a superior officer, plainly enunciated, wilfully disobeyed?" The Army cannot afford to have such a question disregarded, neither on the score of expense, nor the natural wish to conceal "domestic quarrels" from the public gaze.

PETITIONS from non-commissioned officers and enlisted men praying for legislation making the necessary service for retirement 25 years instead of 30, continue to pour into both houses of Congress. A large batch of them, which were forwarded to Senator LOGAN just previous to his death, were presented in the Senate by Mr. CULLOM on Thursday. Beyond the presentation of these petitions there has really been nothing done toward bringing about the legislation asked for, and there is, of course, no probability of action being taken during the remainder of the short session.

THE provision in the Army appropriation bill allowing mileage on land grant railroads and requiring officers to procure their transportation, where practicable, from the Quartermaster's Department, passed the Senate in the same form as it came from the House, so that this provision, which is as follows, is sure to become a law:

Provided, That in disbursing this amount the maximum sum to be allowed and paid to an officer shall be four cents

per mile, distance to be computed over the shortest usually travelled routes, and, in addition thereto, upon the officer's certificate that it was not practicable to obtain transportation from the Quartermaster's Department, the cost of the transportation actually paid by the officer over said route or routes, exclusive of sleeping or parlor car fare and transfers: And provided further, That when any officer so travelling shall travel in whole or in part on any railroad on which the troops and supplies of the U. S. are entitled to be transported free of charge, he shall be allowed for himself only four cents per mile as a subsistence fund for every mile necessarily travelled over any such last named railroad.

There is a question still in dispute, however, as to whether officers travelling with troops will be allowed mileage, the Senate having added to the bill an amendment allowing mileage to officers travelling on duty "without troops."

UNLESS an unusually large number of casualties occur in the Army between now and the 30th of June next, at least a dozen of the West Point graduates of this year will find themselves commissioned as "additional" when the time comes for their assignment to regiments. At this writing there are eighteen vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant actually existing, one in the Engineer Corps, two in the cavalry, four in the artillery, and eleven in the infantry. Five more are assured, three of them by vacancies now existing on the disability retired list, and two by retirements on account of age, which will take place between now and June next. The graduating class numbers 65. Forty-two vacancies from unforeseen casualties must, therefore, occur within the next five months in order to give full second lieutenantcies to the entire class—a number that can hardly be looked for.

NAVY legislation is at a standstill this week. The reorganization bill remains in the same unfinished state; but little progress has been made by the House Naval Committee on the Naval appropriation bill, and in the Senate not a single measure of interest to the Navy has been introduced, reported or otherwise acted upon.

LIEUTENANT T. J. CLAY, 10th U. S. Infantry, inspector of rifle practice, Department of Arizona, makes in a recent report some interesting statements, under the heads of Figure of Merit, Practice, Mounted Pistol Practice, Positions and Ranges, and closes with the following "Recommendations": That the sight known as the "Rocky Mountain Buck-horn," be issued for trial; that there be an increased allowance of rifle, carbine and pistol ammunition (fixed); that the self-registering target be tried; that at the annual competitions additional matches, with prizes, be established for the officers and soldiers on the "distinguished list," and pistol matches, with prizes, for mounted troopers; that no preliminary practice be held over the skirmish range, as it thus becomes firing at known distances; that one-half the qualifying scores at 200 yards for sharpshooter and marksman, be made with the elbow away from the body—at 300 yards, half the scores to be made in the kneeling position, and half at the long ranges in the prone position; that those officers and soldiers on the "distinguished list" be excused from compulsory practice and re-qualifying, their previous scores being used in computing the company figure of merit, and that all officers having once qualified as sharpshooters, or who have won the marksman's pin, be allowed to retain their standing without being required to re-qualify each year. Lieutenant R. F. Bates, A. D. C., inspector of rifle practice in the Department of Dakota, in his excellent annual report recommends:

1. That in all competitions the number of runs for skirmishers be increased from two to four, and the result divided by two, which result shall be credited to the skirmisher in his total for that class of firing.
2. That hereafter instead of issuing, annually, to every sharpshooter and marksman certificates as such, the certificate first issued be endorsed by the respective post commander where renewed qualification is made, giving the score made; and that certificates only be issued for first qualification.
3. That the necessary legislation be asked for to secure to all enlisted men participating in competitions, commutation of ratings at the rates prescribed for soldiers travelling on duty.
4. The issue of a six seconds sand glass, for skirmishing.
5. That a suitable silver medal be given to the competitor in the Department competition making the highest aggregate score in the two days known distance firing.
6. That distinguished marksmen be given a suitable medal, badge or ribbon, to be worn by them on occasions of ceremony. At present the Army contains several of this distinguished class who have nothing to show for the many years of patient study and labor they have given to this subject.

THE total number of letters transported last year in all quarters of the globe was 5,849,000,000, to which may be added about 1,077,000,000 post cards, 4,610,000,000 articles of printed matter, and about 104,000,000 samples, making in all 11,640,000,000 pieces of mail matter handled by the 489,000 officers and employees in the 154,000 post offices of the world. Total pieces mailed in Europe, 7,249,300,000; America, 3,819,000,000; Asia, 380,600,000; Australia, 151,400,000; Africa, 30,700,000.

In presenting from the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs the bill (H. R. 1085) to place Albion S. Keith on the retired list of the Navy, which the Senate passed last week, Mr. Dawes said:

This cadet graduated in 1863 among the very first cadets in his class, a very promising young man in every respect, of whom the Academy according to the letter of the superintendent, had great expectations. I was one of the visitors that year, and my special attention was called by the faculty to the promise of this young man. He was put to sea under the regulation which requires two years' service at sea, and when abroad was taken with inflammatory rheumatism. His quarters were in a very exposed position in the ship. He lay there and the surgeon of the ship did not seem to be aware of the perilous condition he was in, and, without reflecting upon the surgeon, he was woefully neglected. He tried to get permission to be sent to a hospital in the foreign port, but for reasons that were satisfactory to the surgeon, the surgeon insisted upon keeping him on board the ship. He was kept under a promise that when they got to a better port he would be placed in a foreign hospital, but at that time when the surgeon of the vessel came to examine him he found him, to his utter astonishment, a perfect wreck. He was brought out of the vessel and sent home by a special steamer, and is now the most perfect wreck that ever one saw in the world. He came home and on his bed was examined at the end of the two years, and then passed, under these circumstances, the twelfth in a class of forty-three. But they bludgeoned him to death from the stern vice because of his utter wreck. He is upon crutches and has to be helped from door to door, and there is no prospect of his ever being better, and he probably will not live more than a very brief time. All of the departments recommend that he should be an ensign retired. Technically under the law which was passed that very year those who graduate in the four years' course must serve two years at sea before they get a commission. That is the reason why he is not put upon the retired list without action of Congress. The Secretary of the Navy, the Superintendent of the Academy, the surgeon, the commander of the ship, and all join in saying that justice requires that he be put where he would have been if he had had the commission of ensign.

THERE is no end of new magazine guns. The *Horse Guards Gazette* thinks it has found an English repeater "in comparison with which neither the Schuloff nor any other foreign type has the smallest claim to be considered the infantry arm of the future." The *Paris Matin* reports on two new systems of repeating rifles. One, invented by Captain Pralou, of the artillery, has great penetration combined with rapidity of fire; and at a distance of 600 to 800 metres great accuracy is obtained. The second rifle constructed by Masin, the inventor of the well-known electric lamp, is said to fire more quickly than any other hitherto invented, since all cartridges in the magazine can be used up without taking the rifle from the shoulder for a single moment. The *United Service Gazette* says: "It is reported that the British Government has decided to adopt Herr Schuloff's gun, and to this end the inventor has arrived in England to explain the nature of his weapon, and doubtless his views on magazine guns will be of especial value to the Small Arms Committee now sitting at the War Office."

THE machine gun has been for the first time recognized as part of the regular equipment of the British Army, by the organization at Mandalay, Burmah, of a battery of Gardiner guns. In an article on the employment of these guns, the *Bombay Gazette*, says: "The machine guns in Burmah would be far more effective under infantry control, for the commander of any important system of posts, having to send out numerous flying expeditions, could attach a gun to any column he thought might require strengthening; whereas, with a battery at headquarters, the guns will be under the control of the central authority only, and will be sent out by him for use on particular expeditions. The utility of these guns in the defence of stockades or redoubts of the description used in Burmah can hardly be over-estimated. A single gun would enable half-a-dozen men to be as powerful for defence as a company of infantry, and as these jungle forts generally only have one open approach the concentrated fire would be employed in the most effective way."

ACCORDING to the *Cheyenne Leader*, Mexico has a very effective way of recruiting. A colonel, being short of men, sent fifty troopers into a Sonora town and ran down thirty or forty citizens, locked them up on a bogus charge of drunkenness, and had them "sentenced" to serve in the army for one year. All this took less than half a day, but there was more or less fun while it lasted.

GENERAL BRAGG is opposed to the Senate amendment to the Army appropriation bill allowing Gen. Sherman the service of a general service clerk. He considers, however, that he should have a clerk and will offer an amendment to the legislative bill for the purpose, but he will endeavor to have the amendment to the Army bill stricken out on the ground that the corps of Army clerks is already too large.

CAPTAIN R. H. PRATT, U. S. A., Superintendent of the Indian Industrial School at Carlisle, Penn., has secured the Academy of Music, New York City, for Friday evening, Feb. 4, for the purpose of illustrating his system of instruction. One hundred and twenty-five Indian students will give examples of the various industries, together with speeches and songs, and a debate on the question: "Resolved, That the Indian be exterminated." Music will be furnished by the school band and choir.

"ORDNANCE EXPERT" sends to the New York *Herald* an argument in favor of the use of cast iron in place of steel for heavy guns, citing a variety of instances to show the unreliability of steel and setting against these a similar number of citations from the record of cast iron guns, one of which, an 8-in. rifle, was, in 1871, "fired more than one thousand rounds and was repeatedly under pressure of more than forty tons to the square inch." He adds: "Within the past two years a 12-inch smooth bore Rodman gun of 25 tons weight has been fired more than 300 rounds, with 130 pound charges, and is in good condition. Since 1886 a 12-inch breechloading rifle, entirely of cast iron, has been fired 137 rounds with charges producing 15,000 to 19,000 foot tons energy, and is still serviceable. A 100-ton cast iron gun, made for the Italian Government, of 17.72 bore, carrying a 2,200 pound ball and fired by a charge of 485 pounds of Fossano slow burning powder, has been fired 400 times, while no steel gun of over 12 inches has ever been fired over 135 times."

THE Omaha *Herald* says: "No bloody Apache who ever wandered red-handed in the Chiricahuas with scalp in his belt was ever hideous as the foe that now, in the person of the anarchist, menaces the welfare of the country. Armed with deadly weapons, equipped with an unreasoning hatred, influenced by fancied wrongs, the frothing monomaniac assaults all that is pure and good. The leaders, secure in jail, have nothing further to dread. They have lost their fear without losing influence, and others with tongues as malignant and hearts as pitiless have risen up to give voice to their fiendish theories. There is one remedy. The remedy applied to vermin and disease. Extermination."

THE Army and Navy will be delighted to hear that General "Joe" Hawley is to be sent to represent the good State of Connecticut for another six years in the Senate of the U. S. It would be a misfortune if a man so honest, able, and every way capable, should be deprived of an office for which experience has fitted him because of divisions of sentiment in his own party. It is bad enough when the changes in political control deprive the country of the services of such men. The place of General Logan in the Senate is to be filled by Chas. B. Farwell, who has served his State in the lower House of Congress for several terms since his first election to that body in 1870.

BREVET CAPTAIN JAMES W. DIXON, late 1st Lieut. 4th Artillery, has published a little volume entitled "The Rank and File of the United States Army." Many facts are found in it that are of value to the soldier or to him who contemplates enlisting. The life of the soldier has been carefully summarized, and the subject of Post Schools is treated at length. It will be interesting to many soldiers, as well as to those civilians who are interested in military affairs. It may be had (price 25 cents) by addressing the author at Flushing, L. I.

THE Congressional Centennial Celebration Committee has decided in reference to the centennial of the adoption of the Constitution that there shall be an address and some kind of civic and military display to be agreed upon in detail hereafter. As to the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, it was determined to refer everything to a joint committee of the two Houses of Congress.

THE San Francisco *Report*, ever mindful of details, says: Gen. Miles's headquarters are to be in the old St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles; a large building, with an area of 8,000 square feet. Gen. Miles will bring with him eleven staff officers and forty clerks and attaches. Eight thousand square feet will give to each of these fifty-two gentlemen 154 square feet; or, in other words, a space of 14x11 feet.

THE Board of Army Officers, Major James Biddle, 6th Cavalry, President, auditing the War claims of certain States and Territories, are slowly but surely advancing with the work. They finished with the claims of the State of Nevada this week and are now engaged on the Texas claims. Several other States and Territories, with their thousands of claims, are yet to be gone through with. It is estimated that at least three years will be required to complete the work.

A MEETING of the Executive Council of the Military Service Institution will be held at Governor's Island Wednesday next, Jan. 26, to elect five vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, an assistant secretary and a vice-treasurer.

THE American Society of Civil Engineers held its annual meeting in New York this week, and discussed many interesting scientific matters.

THE decision of the Supreme Court in the Navy longevity case of Woodward, is still in the hands of Justice Harlan.

THE New York *Herald* publishes a letter from Mr. J. R. Haskell and accompanies it with a fierce editorial attack upon Gen. Benét for nullifying an act of Congress by refusing to manufacture a multi-charge gun, for which Congress made a special appropriation. The question as to the merits of the gun, the *Herald* contends, does not enter into the controversy. Under no circumstances should Gen. Benét assume to set aside the will of the legislative body. It publishes in this connection the following letter sent to it by Mr. Haskell and written by "a very distinguished officer, a veteran of the two wars:"

MY DEAR SIR: I have from the outset felt an interest in the success of the multi-charge gun of which you are the inventor, and I have read with indignation the evidence of malicious intent to prevent you from succeeding in the effort to establish a new weapon of warfare.

The ingenuity and devilry resorted to by our public servants in the departments at Washington to defeat and destroy the efforts of the lawmakers for the people can never be realized except by those who have gone through a sickening experience such as you are passing through.

Your case is so one-sided and the treatment accorded to you so grievously unjust that feelings of wonder and astonishment are aroused because the author is not brought to judgment.

The Ordnance Department is an anomaly not found in any other country apart from other staff departments. Ever since its organization, in 1838 (a personal matter at that time), it has always maintained the "softest" stations, the most liberal pay, and the most exclusive, clanish character in the Army. Excepting a few officers, such as Benton and Laidley and others, the history of the Ordnance officers is a history of war with native inventive talent and obstructors of American ingenuity.

It has always maintained its "ring" character and claimed the power of nominating who should be examined in the line of the Army for transfer to its list.

In the paper sent me you have fully established your claim for attention and services, and I sincerely hope justice may be speedily awarded to you.

THE Senate on Thursday ratified the treaty with Hawaii, extending the reciprocity convention for seven years, with the following important addition: Article II. His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands grants to the Government of the United States the exclusive right to enter the harbor of Pearl River in the Island of Oahu, and to establish and maintain there a coaling and repair station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the entrance to said harbor, and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid. The adoption of this addition was opposed by the Senators from California, on the ground that it would jeopardize the acceptance of the treaty by Hawaii.

A ROYAL WARRANT which took effect on January 1, establishes the following rates of pay for British Army officers on the retired list, according to length of service: Lieutenants, \$750 to \$1,000; Captains, \$600 to \$1,000; Majors, \$600 to \$1,500; Lieutenant-Colonels and Colonels, \$1,250 to \$2,250; Maj.-General, \$3,000 to \$3,500; Lieut.-General, \$3,750 to \$4,250; General, \$4,500 to \$5,000. Among the new provisions as to compulsory retirement is one directing that a 2d Lieutenant, a Lieutenant, and a Captain shall, subject to certain conditions, retire from the army on the retired pay on attaining the age of 45, or after being unemployed for five years continuously, whichever may first happen. A Major is to retire on retired pay on attaining the age of 48, or after being unemployed for five years continuously. A Colonel who, on attaining the age of 55 (or of 58 in certain cases), may hold the temporary rank of Major-General, is to retire on ceasing to hold such temporary rank, or on attaining the age of 62, whichever may first happen. After 10 years have elapsed from the date of an officer (other than an officer of Royal Engineers) being seconded or lent to hold a colonial military situation, if he does not rejoin his regiment, he is permanently to retire from the army. An officer placed on retired pay, whose service has been in all respects satisfactory, may be granted honorary promotion to the rank next higher than that held by him, provided he has completed 20 years' full-pay service, and have served on full pay in that rank. Honorary promotion may also be granted as above in a special case, where an officer has been compulsorily retired on account of age or non-employment, and has been prevented from completing 20 years' full-pay service. Officers may be promoted without regard to vacancies after completing the following terms of full-pay service: 2d Lieutenants, three years; Lieutenants, eleven years; Captains, twenty years; Majors, seven years; Lieutenant-Colonels four years. A Colonel will be eligible for promotion to a vacancy on the establishment of Major-Generals up to the age of 55. If on attaining that age, he will, while holding such temporary rank, be eligible for promotion up to the age of 62. A Colonel who held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel before Oct. 1, 1877, will be eligible for promotion to Major-General up to the age of 58, and if, on attaining that age, he shall hold the temporary rank of Major-General, he will be eligible for promotion up to the age of 62. There are no material changes affecting general officers. The establishment of effective general officers is reduced by the following, one-third of the vacancies to be absorbed until the reduction is completed: Generals, 10; Lieutenant-Generals, 35; Major-Generals, 95; total 140. Added to these are 3

Generals, 8 Lieutenant-Generals, and 22 Major-Generals in the Indian Staff Corps. There are provisions for the amalgamation of the general officers of the Royal Artillery and Engineers on the Indian lists with those on the British lists.

THE New York *Herald* has an hysterical article on the proposed new barracks at Chicago, in which a few facts and still fewer ideas are elaborated into a sensational article of four columns. All the information we are able to gather from it is that the land offered by the Commercial Club cost \$250 an acre. The bluff rises nearly eighty feet above the level of the lake for the entire mile and a half of the lake front of the land. The tract is thus on an elevated plateau, broken by six picturesque ravines, where mineral springs pour forth enough water to make delightful little rills. Three of the ravines converge at the shore of the lake, where there is a shelving beach. This is on the northern end nearest Lake Forest. Messrs. Holabird and Roche have prepared plans for building, which contemplate about seventy-five structures, including officers' quarters, headquarters, soldiers' barracks, storehouses, stables and gun sheds. These structures will be mostly two stories high, in the English manor house style of architecture, with sloping roofs and peaked gables. The headquarters alone will be three stories high. All the structures for the officers will be built of stone, with slate roofs. The soldiers' barracks will be a series of plain buildings with dormitories, each to accommodate 100 men. The parade ground will be magnificent. The Highwood review would equal the Easter manoeuvres at Aldershot. The *Herald* gives what purports to be a list of the members of the Commercial Club and says: "Chicago has at least sixty well-to-do rich men. They want a garrison of Regular soldiers commanded by West Pointers. Their confidence in the State militia is nil. The Chicago millionaire wants twelve companies, and he believes a company ought to contain a thousand men at least. Do these people represent the true sentiment of the city?" Of which we may say that if they don't represent public sentiment they will before many years have passed over our heads. A correspondent of the *JOURNAL* makes the happy suggestion that the new post be named after General Logan. This is so obviously proper that we expect to see the suggestion adopted without discussion when the proper time for christening arrives.

THE mileage fund for the Army for the current year is running pretty low, and the probabilities are that a deficiency appropriation will have to be asked for to carry the Department through until the end of the fiscal year. The total amount appropriated for the purpose was \$130,000; considerably over half that sum has already been expended. The fact that the amount is running low is not an indication that more money has been expended for mileage this year than previous years. The Pay Department has been compelled to pay for both mileage and transportation from the fund, whereas under the old eight-cent mileage law officers frequently took transportation instead of mileage, which was formerly furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

THE Burlington *Free Press* publishes a long letter from Gen. W. F. Smith, dated College Point, L. I., July 30, 1864, addressed to Senator Foote of Vermont. In it Smith asserts that his removal from command of the 18th Army Corps by Gen. Grant at Bermuda Hundred was due to the fact that Grant obtained whiskey by surreptitious methods and drank too much of it; that Gen. Butler discovered the fact and went to Gen. Grant and threatened to expose his intoxication unless the order removing him instead of Smith was revoked. Of this the *Free Press* says:

It will strike many persons as curious that, if the commander of all the United States armies wanted whiskey for his own use he should be driven to any "surreptitious" methods to obtain it, when his subordinate generals appear to have been able to supply themselves abundantly. To some, doubtless, the question will occur how far it becomes a host to disclose and criticize the drinking of a guest to whom he supplies liquor. Gen. Grant was at this time superintending the movements of three or four armies with an ability not consistent with the belief that he was in any besotted condition of mind or body. On the whole it will be admitted that this letter, now for the first time printed in full, affords remarkable confirmation of the statement of Gen. Grant's reasons for relieving Gen. Smith, given six years ago by Gen. Badeau, in his *Military Life of Gen. Grant*, a volume, the manuscript of which it has been understood passed under Gen. Grant's eye before it was printed. The characteristic of extreme capriciousness, thus depicted in Gen. Smith's character, was undoubtedly a very great hindrance to his highest success. Without it, the war would perhaps have closed on few records more brilliant than his.

THE first train over the railroad connecting Prescott, A. T., with the Atlantic and Pacific R. R., and establishing communication between Prescott and the rest of the world was run on the 1st of January.

A RESOLUTION was offered in the Senate on Wednesday by Mr. Manderson and referred to the Committee on Printing, authorizing the printing of Lieut. Henry T. Allen's report of his explorations in Alaska.

AN interesting and important hearing was held on Wednesday on the subject of coast defences by the House Sub-Committee on Fortifications. Gentlemen representing the New York Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade and Transportation, and delegates from New Haven to the National Board of Trade, were present, who all urged the necessity of the Government's taking action in the construction of coast defences, and recommended the adoption of rams and torpedoes and mortar batteries, because they could be provided with rapidity and were very effective. They held that it would take too long to construct the vessels and guns, and that the same results could be secured in rams, torpedoes and mortars. The steel guns, etc., would take five years to produce, while the other defences could be provided in a year. They thought ten rams should be provided for New York harbor, while five would be sufficient for the harbors of other cities. The rams would cost about \$250,000 each. Mortars could, by the use of the charts of the city and harbor, be placed in a well, if need be, and by connecting its position by telegraph with an elevation in the distance, the operator of the mortar could throw a shell within a space of fifty feet, and no sight would be required, as with a gun, and everything would depend on the smoke or fog or darkness. Mr. Webb, an old shipbuilder, believed that oak hulls were as good as steel in warfare, as the modern guns would crush the thickest steel armor when the vessel was moving at a higher speed, and the oak hulls were capable of greater speed than armored ones.

THE Assistant Adjutants-General of the Army are energetically engaged in interesting Senators and Representatives in the bill introduced last week for the reorganization of the Adjutant-General's Department. They have encountered no opposition thus far, and although the session is pretty well advanced, they are quite hopeful of bringing the measure to a successful issue before March 4th.

THE House Military Committee has reported with favorable recommendations the bills authorizing the President to return the "Twigg's swords," captured by Gen. B. F. Butler, to the rightful owner thereof at the time of capture, and appropriating \$300 for the purchase of Gen. Price's portrait of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Lieut. A. R. Paxton, 15th Inf., will report to the superintendent of the recruiting service for temporary duty at David's Island (S. O., Jan. 24, H. Q. A.) The leaves granted Lieut. John Carland, 6th Inf., and Major A. M. Randol, 1st Art., are extended two months on surgeon's certificates (S. O., Jan. 21, H. Q. A.)

A G. C.-M. will meet at Fort Columbus, Jan. 24, Detail: Capt. Wm. B. Beck, 5th Art., and Henry P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Anthony W. Vogdes, Wm. R. Hamilton and Samuel E. Allen; 2d Lieuts. Harvey C. Carbaugh and Avery D. Andrews, and 2d Lieut. W. P. Newcomb, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 13, Div. A., Jan. 20.)

Leave for 15 days, to commence on or about Feb. 1, is granted Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg., Fort Columbus (S. O. 14, Div. A., Jan. 21.)

The leave of Capt. G. F. Wilson, 12th Inf., is extended one month, and that of Lieut. J. W. Duncan, 21st Inf., two months (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.)

COURT OF CLAIMS.

In the U. S. Court of Claims on Wednesday were argued and submitted for opinion three claims involving the right of an officer to mileage when traveling to a new post of duty at the expiration of a leave of absence. The cases are those of 1st Lieut. Thomas G. Townsend, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Wm. English, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieut. C. G. Ayres, 10th Cav. These three officers were in Washington on leaves of absence when they received orders to their stations. They were refused mileage under Par. 247, Army Regulations, as follows: "When the station of an officer, either serving with or without troops, is changed while he is on leave of absence, he will be entitled on joining his new station to mileage for the excess only of distance from the place of receipt of his order to his new station over the distance to his old station."

The counsel for the claimants contend that the following regulation, Par. 243, conflicts with the regulation above referred to, and also with the law, and therefore maintain that neither can have effect:

"When an officer on leave of absence is ordered to rejoin the station or troops he left, he will not be entitled to transportation or mileage unless the public service requires the performance of a duty en route, in which case the order shall specify the particular duty, the necessity therefor, and the point at which the duty will commence and end."

COLONEL JOHN HAMILTON, U. S. A.; Col. Heywood; U. S. M. C.; Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, U. S. A.; General T. F. Rodenbough, Gen. R. H. Jackson, U. S. A.; Majors J. P. Sanger and Wallace F. Randolph, U. S. Army, were among those attending the silver reception of the 23d N. G., S. N. Y., in Brooklyn on Thursday evening.

THE nomination of Major Wm. F. Chambliss has been returned from the Senate to the President for correction, to read as follows: "Wm. F. Chambliss, late Major, 4th Cavalry, to be Major of Cavalry." The Military Committee object to the words "to rank as such from March 30, 1864."

CAPTAIN G. E. OVERTON and family are at the "Woodmont," Iowa Circle, Washington, for the winter.

THE colonel, a man of a few words, is not apt to brook any discussion from his subordinates at the meetings of the staff officers, but Major Brummer, who always has opinions, offers some, when the colonel brusquely interrupts: "Your opinion, my dear major, we would prefer best to see among your post-humous papers."—*Tableau*.

THE STATE TROOPS.

CONDITION OF THE NEW YORK GUARD.

The annual reports presented to the Governor of New York at the opening of the New York Legislature show an aggregate of 650,000 men in the State subject to military duty under the requirements of the Constitution of 1792. The organized force numbers 12,425, subdivided as follows: General and staff, 48; artillery, 461; infantry, 11,916. The following is a summary by Brigades:

Brigade.	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
First.....	4,253	1,182	5,435
Second.....	2,515	893	2,907
Third.....	1,842	896	2,208
Fourth.....	1,553	824	1,877
Totals.....	10,163	2,214	12,377

The total strength at the muster of 1885 was 12,276. This force is considered sufficient and the numerous applications to form new separate companies are not favorably considered. Indeed it is recommended that for the good of the service the 4th Battery of Troop; the 9th Separate Company, of Whitehall; the 2nd Separate Company, of Oswego, and the 39th Separate Company, of Mohawk, be disbanded. Otherwise the separate companies of the State, generally, are in very excellent condition, and it is suggested that an energetic, competent officer be detailed to make a tour of all these companies at least twice a year, and give them the benefit of his experience and knowledge.

Col. McGrath, Asst. Inspector-General, recommended the disbandment of the 8th New York, but the Inspector-General does not concur in this suggestion. He says:

The 2d Brigade, of Brooklyn, has been provided by the county of Kings with an ample and fine parade ground. The organizations of this brigade should be directed on every occasion of inspection and muster to use this ground, where the inspecting officer would be able to see the drill, and judge of the efficiency of the officers and guides. No one is a stronger advocate of day inspection than myself, but until proper provision can be made, and so long as the choice of locality is left with regimental commanders, I consider the evening, and in the armory, as very much preferable to the afternoon, and the street. I think that in regiments and battalions, field music should be no part of company organizations, but that they should be enlisted by the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion.

The reports of the Assistant Inspector-General on the last annual inspection, show that to a very large extent such proper discipline and military courtesy as should exist throughout the National Guard. It seems to me that this is the very foundation on which to build up a truly efficient and reliable body of State troops. It has frequently been suggested that moral suasion is all-sufficient to accomplish discipline in the National Guard. Nothing should be left undone that can tend to arouse the pride and enthusiasm on the part of the men. I suggest the following as not only reasonable, but absolutely necessary for success:

Prompt and regular attendance at drills, or a sufficient explanation in case of absence.

Attention and prompt obedience to all orders prescribed by the Code or Regulations, and such as emanate from other superior authority, written or expressed.

Saluting of all officers whenever and wherever met, while on duty or within the enclosure of their armories.

Personal neatness as regards dress, and cleanliness of equipments.

That a more perfect control does not exist is solely due to the absolute incompetency of commanding officers, more particularly of companies.

The State service uniform does not, in my opinion, meet the requirements of a service dress. I consider the coat as unsightly and cumbersome, being a sort of a nondescript, neither handsome, dress or fatigue. What I think experience has fully proven to be requisite, is a neat-fitting, substantial five-button cloth blouse, similar to that now worn by the 2d Regiment as fatigue, instead of the present garment, and that, together with this, should be issued a fatigue cap, and canvas helmet without ornament or spike. For mounted men, instead of a blouse, a close-fitting jacket. This uniform, with the blue overcoat, will, I think, be acceptable to all, and I am sure will be more sightly and serviceable. While the style and uniform of all organizations should be alike, some distinctive mark should be given to each.

The issuance of new and improved arms will be continued during the year.

A great obstacle to advancement in proficiency, particularly in regiments, is the positive incompetency or inefficiency of company commanders. Some have appeared absolutely ignorant of their duties, others, while possibly able to pass the required examination, are quite as unskilled as their ignorant brethren.

With reference to this statement, the Adjutant-General says:

It is principally due to the opportunities for practical instruction presented at the Peckskill camp that it can be said without exaggeration that the State now has a force which as a whole is well drilled, well disciplined, and can be safely relied on for prompt and efficient service whenever called upon. It is true, as is shown by the Inspector-General's report, that there are some marked exceptions to be made in this statement, but at the same time it must be remembered that there are many notable instances of organizations that have attained a very high standard of military qualifications.

Gen. Porter reports that the material of which the Guard is composed is admirable, and, as a general rule, well represents the industry, prosperity, and integrity of the State. Thanks to the State camp, a great improvement has been made in the condition of the force. Regarding equipment, the Adjutant-General says that the only serious objection to the Remington rifle is that it does not correspond in calibre with the arms issued by the General Government, and there is no doubt but that a magazine gun will eventually be adopted for the Army. In relation to uniforms he recommends that new overcoats of the cloth and pattern prescribed by the regulations should be procured without delay. A blouse also is a part of the regulation uniform, and is what the troops actually require. It is suggested that the purchase of overcoats and blouses be made the subject of a special appropriation. On the subject of armories, the General says: "As a rule all the organizations are quartered in suitable armories, except in New York City." The remarks upon the several regiments and batteries are as follows:

7th, New York.—Per cent. present, 93.69. The inspection and muster of this regiment resulted in adding another to the many evidences of thrift, zeal and organization pride already achieved. 900 officers and men present from an aggregate of 1,037 is a grand showing. This in addition to the fact that this was the largest number in both present and aggregate in the history of the regiment, is an event of which they may feel justly proud. In all respects it is a complete organization; presenting a fine military appearance, thoroughly disciplined and efficiently officered. They should at once be furnished with new equipments to make their outfit complete.

8th, New York.—Per cent. present, 46.50. Anyone interested in the National Guard could not have witnessed this inspection without deep feelings of sympathy

and regret. To have seen an organization, once justly so proud of its existence, present such a pitiable appearance, was in the extreme sad. While it is not my custom, nor do I believe in extolling officers for the performance of duties; I consider that it would be unjust to pass on the condition of this regiment without making mention of the devoted efforts of Col. George D. Scott, whose courage and spirit, through years of adversity, deserve special mention. It is my judgment that the 8th Regt., in its present condition, is of no value to the State, and unless immediate assurance can be given of its possible recuperation, it should be disbanded for the good of the Service.

9th, New York.—Per cent. present, 72.74. General appearance, condition of arms, etc., very good, and discipline vastly improved, as compared with past inspections. Dead wood should be eradicated and more particular attention given to methods of recruiting in the future.

11th, New York.—Per cent. present, 70.48. Shows marked and satisfactory progress, but much work remains. Incompetent officers should be got rid of, including the officer commanding Co. B, who "should either resign or be ordered before a State Examining Board to prove his ability." More attention should be paid to personal neatness and setting up, and particular attention should be directed to par. 16, School of the Soldier, at the opening of every company drill.

12th, New York.—Per cent. present, 87.34. "Great absence of uniformity in adjustment of equipments, and in some companies no apparent attempt to present themselves in a neat, soldierly manner. The regiment is not in good health, prosperous condition; in excellent hands, and must continue to improve."

13th, Brooklyn.—Present, 81.58 per cent. "Notwithstanding the very serious disturbances existing in this regiment, the result of the inspection was creditable. The men seemed to have made special effort to present themselves properly, and with few exceptions were fully rewarded for their efforts. The regiment is a good one and should rate among the best of the National Guard organizations. But its proper position will never be attained until officers and men thoroughly comprehend the true meaning and understanding of the word 'discipline,' and they become in fact, as well as in name, soldiers. The regiment is well equipped; uniforms and accoutrements in very good condition."

14th, Brooklyn.—Present, 84.64 per cent. "With very little more care on the part of some of the company officers this regiment would have made a very clean inspection. Carelessness on the part of company commanders in not properly overlooking the men prior to coming to the ground was the cause of destroying what might have been an excellent appearance. The regiment is efficient and reliable, ably commanded, and with proper response on the part of company officers, should prosper."

22d, New York.—Per cent. present, 85.31. Presented a very neat, soldierly appearance in their fatigue uniform. Men steady and attentive, giving appearance of thorough discipline. Equipments new and carefully adjusted. No defects worthy of note were observed, it being apparent that all companies were consoled to honor the regiment. The inspection was creditable to all concerned."

33d, Brooklyn.—Present 97.12 per cent. "The very elegant inspection of this regiment demonstrates most thoroughly how a well organized and well disciplined regiment can appear in the State uniform. The very neat appearance, perfect adjustment of equipments and soldierly bearing of all are facts of which the regiment may feel justly proud. While the present is grand as a matter of record, and so far unexcelled by any regiment or battalion, it seems to me that the very commendable zeal exercised to obtain a full attendance was overdone in bringing men to the armory for muster who should have been at home in their beds. Laudable deeds should not be carried to extremes."

34d, Brooklyn.—Present 74.60 per cent. "The condition of this regiment, as regards discipline, during the past year, either in numbers or other evident improvement. What is noted in many other organizations is apparent here, that is, the apparent remissness of company commanders in properly supervising the dress and equipment of their commands. All deficiencies and errors are properly chargeable to them and no one else. Until an improvement is made in this quarter, approach to perfection will never be attained. It is hoped that the prospects of soon occurring a more commodious drill hall will be an incentive to a better condition of affairs in the 34d. Cos. B, C, E, G, I and K are below the minimum."

47th, Brooklyn.—Present 89.08 per cent. "For a regiment which has been housed for a year in so magnificent an armory, and only recently furnished by the State with new equipment, this inspection is a most creditable one. The appearance at it should have. It seems almost as if in some of the companies the neglect to properly equip the men and carelessness in dress was purposely to invite adverse criticism. Discipline for the most part is very poor, giving evidence of either incapacity or carelessness on the part of commanding officers of companies, which should be looked to. A regiment composed of such companies, and so poorly quartered, and with an efficient field, would have made a much better showing if company officers had evinced a proper pride of appreciation."

65th, Buffalo.—Present 71.91 per cent. Condition deplorable; the companies (with the exception of F, which made a very creditable appearance) having paid no attention to the order for inspection.

Appearance of the men slovenly, and everything giving proof of lack of discipline. "Attention to military courtesy seems to have been entirely ignored. Officers were met and passed by enlisted men, as if beneath their notice. The commanding officer exceeds his proper limit in assuming to dictate to company commanders in regard to the internal affairs of the company, thus lessening the respect of their men. The drill was in order, but the manner of its appearance and demeanor of the regiment during the ceremony of inspection. All movements were promptly and correctly performed; the instruction of guides particularly reflecting credit."

69th, New York.—Per cent. present, 75.17. Material can be developed into one of the most effective organizations in the State. Discipline, poor; company commanders, failing to properly control their men and the companies making a poor appearance when under their supervision, though the regiment in review, under command of the colonel, was very steady and presented a soldierly appearance. A regiment with so valiant a record should make a better showing, which it will never do until the company officers attend to their business."

71st, New York.—Per cent. present, 73.74. The very decided improvement in the general appearance and discipline is in the extreme gratifying. While it is a fact that this inspection was the best, as compared with several past years, taking the regiment as a whole, it is a matter of regret that its further approach to perfection is restrained by Cos. B and F. How commanding officers can receive and maintain discipline with such a large percentage of the troops is a wonder to me. In all other respects the organization is to be congratulated for its prosperity."

74th, Buffalo.—Present, 87.04 per cent. Inspection gratifying and a decided improvement. General appearance good. Military courtesy deficient, and schools of instruction required in drill, some of the officers becoming demoralized at battalion drill."

Batteries.—Per cent. present, 90.52. With ranks full of zeal and desirous of doing better. Marked improvement shown over last year. Drill very creditable and mechanical manoeuvres prompt and accurate. 2d—Present, 91.46 per cent. Most creditable inspection for years. "All movements were executed with promptness and precision, the mechanical manoeuvres reflecting credit, and the entire exhibition being of the highest degree commendable." 3d—Per cent. present, 95.16. "General military appearance excellent; condition of guns, uniforms, harness and equipments very good. While the drill may be rated as very good, it seems to lack that spirit and promptness which have marked many previous exhibitions, and for which the organization had become noted. The battery is thoroughly reliable and efficient." 4th—Present, 84.05 per cent. "Of little and of no value; should be disbanded." 5th—Present, 81.70 per cent. Maintains its reputation as one of the best in the State. It is in good condition and well commanded."

Ceremony of inspection and muster very handsomely gone through with; men steady and well disciplined. The drill was marked with life and snap throughout. Harness in good condition. 6th—Present, 84.50 per cent. Provided with four 8-in. guns; harness 25 years old. Has rifles, and makes a very presentable showing as infantry. Instruction in standing gun drill thorough, all movements being exercised with spirit and snap creditable to both officers and men.

THE BELKNAP TROPHY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "I rise to a point of order. I refer to the Belknep trophy, which is now thrown open to competition of the newly formed 1st Brigade. Can a trophy which was originally open to competition of companies of the old 1st Brigade only, and which was won one year by Co. F, 12th Regt., and the next year by Co. B, 22d Regt., who now hold it, be offered for competition to regiments other than those which formed the 1st Brigade at the time the said trophy was offered. It seems to me that Capt. Murphy, Co. F, 12th Regt., and Capt. King, Co. B, 22d Regt., should have been consulted upon the subject of altering the terms and conditions upon which the trophy was originally offered. What is your opinion?"

If the trophy was offered in competition to the regiments of the 1st Brigade a change in the organization of the brigade will not take the question outside the terms of the original offer. Otherwise it might be held that a change in the personnel of some of the regiments and companies would have a similar effect.

THE NATIONAL DRILL.

The Secretary of War referred to General Sheridan the application of the National Drill Committee for permission to hold the proposed national drill next May on the Monument Lot and White Lot. The application had been approved by Colonel J. M. Wilson, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, with the proviso that the committee shall designate one of their number to be held responsible for all damages, and to give bonds to remove all materials and put the grounds in as good order as when they were transferred to the committee. General Sheridan concurred with the views of Colonel Wilson as to the conditions that should be exacted before the use of the grounds is permitted, and permission will be given to the Drill Committee to use the grounds as desired, with necessary restrictions.

The Boston Sunday Herald says: "The national militia encampment to be held in Washington this spring will not be attended by any companies of the militia of this State. The men composing the Massachusetts fighting force have all they can do to attend to their civic business, and one or two nights in each week meet to study practical military work. Fancy evolutions, fancy uniforms and fancy ideas as to military duty have dropped out of sight in this State."

Eighth New York.—Col. Geo. D. Scott.

An impromptu battalion drill at the armory of the 8th New York, held on the evening of Jan. 18, afforded a relief from the everlasting monotony of the company drill, and was, for this reason, more thoroughly enjoyed. Cos. D and E were there for their weekly drill, one had 20 and the other 24 men, and Maj. Henry L. Chauncey, who happened to be at the armory accidentally, thought his opportunity had arrived. He organized the two companies into three commands of 8 files front, appointed an adjutant for the occasion, and the companies formed for battalion drill in rapid style. The drill had not been regularly ordered, and for this reason the proceeding may be regarded as somewhat irregular, but the end justified the means. We believe the major has never commanded at a battalion drill before, but the sequel showed that he has studied up the subject well. He gave his commands promptly and correctly, and had a quick eye for mistakes. The men, although rusty, were evidently eager to do what was right, and the affair deserves to be called a success.

Twenty-second New York.—Col. John T. Camp.

The first of the series of the recently ordered instruction classes for officers and non-commissioned officers met on Friday evening, Jan. 14, under the supervision of Col. Camp and Lieut. Col. Harding, respectively. Both were well attended and considerable interest was shown.

The 22d has given another proof of its enterprise and sound military principle, in making an application to the Adjutant-General for permission to march to the State camp ground when its next tour for duty arrives, which will be during the coming camp season, provided no unforeseen obstacles arise. There is no reason to anticipate any objection on the part of Gen. Porter, who is well known to favor exercises of this kind. The practicability of such a march has been demonstrated in a most successful manner last year by Co. B, 22d Regiment, Capt. W. V. King. The plan, if carried out, will not simply result beneficially to the regiment in point of instruction, but will also be a saving to the State in transportation.

Second Battery.—Captain F. P. Earle.

The exhibition drill of the Gating platoon of the 2d Battery on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11, at the drill hall of the 12th N. Y., surpassed the most sanguine expectations in every respect. A better exhibition of proficiency and skill in manipulating and maneuvering the piece has never been witnessed in a volunteer organization. The drill was witnessed by an exceptionally large and interested audience, and demonstrated in a most successful manner last year by General, Col. Barber, Major J. P. Sanger, of the Army, Col. F. B. Rand, of the 9th New York, and his brother, George W. Rand, Adjutant of the 7th, and officers of nearly every New York organization. 1st Lt. Dave Wilson had command of the drill and gave his commands with a rapidity and decision which showed that he had thoroughly mastered the subject, demonstrated in a most successful manner last year by General, Col. Barber, Major J. P. Sanger, of the Army, Col. F. B. Rand, of the 9th New York, and his brother, George W. 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Colonel John N. Partridge, Major Darius Ferry, Captain Harris K. Smith, Floor Committee Captain Darwin R. Aldridge, Chairman, Lieut. W. S. Banta, Lieut. G. A. Williams, and four members from each company.

MILITIA ITEMS.

A commendable entertainment is in prospect for the benefit of the "Manhattan Hospital." An independent military company is to be organized, but recruits are only to be accepted from the good-looking female population who reside above 59th St., where, as is claimed by many, the prettiest girls are to be found. The company is to be uniformed in Martha Washington style and, although versed in tactics somewhat now, will receive a few additional points from "Upton." Lieut.-Col. H. Dowd, of the 12th Regiment, it is said, is to be the fortunate commander and instructor of this attractive company.

The Ackerman Court held another executive session Jan. 14 and finished up their work and forwarded the papers. The court for the trial of 1st Lieut. Russell Benedict, of Co. H, 12th Regt., met again Jan. 14 at the 14th Regt. Armory, and adjourned until Friday, Jan. 28. The Judge-Advocate said he received a letter from Counselor Stickney, stating he could not now appear for Lieut. Benedict. He then wrote to the Lieutenant asking him to arrange as to counsel. Lieut. Benedict responded by deciding not to attend that evening for reasons sufficient to himself and satisfactory to the Judge-Advocate.

1st Lieut. John Hepburn, of the 17th Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., of Flushing, L. I., tendered his resignation on Tuesday of this week. Lieut. Hepburn has served as a commissioned officer in this organization for upwards of eight years and his resignation causes general regret in the company, where he was highly esteemed as an officer and a gentleman.

The 4th N. Y. will parade in State service uniform (white gloves) on Wednesday, Jan. 23, for official visit to Brig.-Gen. Willoughby Weston, Insp.-General of New Jersey. Presentation of marksmen's badges for 1886, by Brig.-Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Insp.-General of rifle practice, New Jersey and battalion drill. A regimental class for recruits is established in this command, under the direction of 1st Lieut. Borrian, as instructor.

After May 1 the headquarters of the 1st N. Y. Brigade will be in the Equitable Building, where Gen. Fitzgerald is about to remove his business office. Capt. Johnston will have a spacious apartment, and many improvements are to be introduced. In fifteen minutes, by means of the telephone to be put in, the general commanding will be able to call the roll of the colonels in his brigade, and hold direct conversation with each. It is proposed also to connect each army with the headquarters office, and to place at each station-house a set of orders for such Guardsmen as shall reside in the precinct. An order from Police Headquarters would at once set thirty odd sets of police distributors at work, and every Guardsman would have a notice left at his residence and place of business within a few moments, and an hour would see the brigade under arms. Electricity is to be liberally employed in throttling the riot of the future.

During the past week the handsome new uniforms were distributed among the different companies in the 23d Regiment. The uniform is composed of a cadet gray frock coat with black slashing, and gold and black braid trimmings, gilt buttons, epaulets with black tops on white frames; an embroidered neck-piece of gold braid and a white aiguillette. The trousers are of the same material as the coat and have a double black stripe running down the sides, with a white cord in centre. At the silver reception of the regiment on Jan. 20 the new uniforms will be worn for the first time.

The following delegates to the State Convention of the National Guard have been elected by the Council of Officers, 14th N. Y.: Col. Harry Mitchell, Lieut.-Col. S. C. Clobbidge, Major John McNeill and Capt. J. W. Smith.

The commissioned officers of the 9th N. Y., will assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform, Saturday, Jan. 22, at 8 o'clock, P. M., for instruction by the General Inspector of Rifle Practice.

During the year 1886 Co. A, 47th regt., collected \$1,500 and disbursed \$1,200 for furnishing their room.

Company G, of the 7th N. Y., gave an entertainment at Mazzetti's, 6th Avenue and Broadway, Monday evening, Jan. 17, in honor of the fact that the commissioned officers of the company had completed ten years of service in their respective grades. A large number of invited guests, including the members of Co. G, of the 23d of Brooklyn, were present. The entertainment followed a drill at the armory.

The right wing of the 47th N. Y., Companies B, I, F, and K, will assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform for company drill and instruction on Tuesday, Jan. 18, and Tuesday, Jan. 23, and the left wing, Companies A, D, E, and G, on Friday, Jan. 21 and Friday, Jan. 28; by regiment, Friday, Feb. 4.

The 13th regiment veteran organization deserve credit for revising their constitution so as to drop all titles. This should be followed by other organizations of the same kind. Alford H. Weston, formerly assistant secretary of the National Rifle Association, is now a lecturer, reader, and recitationist, and has made quite a hit in his new undertaking.

After the annual meeting of the 7th, N. Y., board of officers, the officers proceeded to the residence of the Hon. J. J. O'Donohue, No. 5 East 6th street, New York, to receive a handsome bronze figure, presented by him as a permanent company trophy, to be awarded annually to the company making the best score in skirmish and volley firing. The marksmen's badges will be presented in February, and the cross of honor in March.

There are some twenty applications for the muster of separate companies now on file at Albany, including some colored organizations.

The New York Herald quotes Gen. Porter as saying that there is no truth in the story that the Brigadier-General is to confer with him for the purpose of choosing a Major-General to command the New York State forces; that "the appointment of a Major-General is a matter entirely in the hands of the Governor, and it would be a piece of impertinence on the part of general officers to meet for any such purpose; that the appointment of a Major-General is not contemplated, and that the present system of government of the Guard is likely to remain." He says: "It is working very satisfactorily indeed, and to put another headquarters between the Commander-in-Chief and the organizations would accomplish nothing whatever but delay in the transaction of business. There is no military reason whatever for the existence of another military headquarters under the present circumstances."

The delegates to the National Guard convention from the 9th Regt. are Col. Seward and Capt. Wirthaus, Loring and Gibson; alternates, Major Bartlett and Capt. Clough, Marks and Swift.

The 23d N. Y. is directed to assemble in fatigue uniform for battalion drill as follows: C, H, G, E and F, Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 6 and 23; I, D, A and K, Fridays, Feb. 11, 18 and 25. It is possible that the regiment may march up to the State camp this year.

The 9th N. Y. is in receipt of an invitation from the mayor and other prominent citizens of Boston to visit that city next summer. The matter is under consideration.

Col. W. Seward, Jr., 9th New York, orders the revision of the address list of his command and the rolls of non-commissioned officers. Capt. Kasson C. Gibson, I. R. F., is directed to take the necessary steps to have the arms of the regiment put in order. Commis. of Capt. E. C. Gibson, I. R. F., and 1st Lieut. Chas. E. Kohlberger and Dana B. Pratt, and resignation of Capt. E. A. Reed, chaplain, 1st Lieut. J. K. Imlay and 1st Lieut. W. H. Reansen and Frank T. Morgan are announced.

The Examining Board recently appointed by Adjt.-Gen. Porter held its first session at Albany on Monday, Jan. 17, 9th and an easy time of it, because the only officer ordered before it did not make his appearance. The board returned to their homes by a late train the same day.

At an election for a captain of Co. B, 1st Regiment, ex-Capt. Samuel G. Blakely, of Co. G, became the choice. Capt. Blakely resigned from the command of Co. G, about a year ago. He first entered the regiment Dec. 21, 1875, and was twice before elected captain—once in 1880 and the second time June 16, 1886.

Co. I, 12th New York, Capt. Harry C. Aspinwall, gave a very successful entertainment at the armory on Thursday evening, Jan. 13. The company executed a short, snappy drill in the school of the company, and then devoted the rest of the evening to the entertainment of Co. I of the 13th New York and the large number of civilian guests who attended the affair.

The prospects of the 12th N. Y. occupying the new armory are still so indefinite that no date for the movement there has been fixed. Col. Jones, who has recently returned from the West, at the last meeting of the Board of Officers declined to take any measures to determine upon a date for occupation.

The instruction of the newly-established 7th Regiment Artillery Corps, under Lieut. J. E. Schermerhorn, is progressing favorably, and the affairs can be put into serviceable shape in a very short time.

The subject of the acquisition of a rifle range on Staten Island in place of Creedmoor seems to assume tangible shape. Lt. Zalinski appears to be very sanguine about it, and says that the ground he has in view on Staten Island is suitable in every respect, although its shape is such that the light will be less favorable than at Creedmoor. This objection the lieutenant very cleverly neutralizes by the statement that in the service it would be impossible to have the sun always in the desired quarter, and that it is best to teach men to fire under all circumstances. It is reported that a responsible party is willing to advance a large portion of the purchase money, and that the balance necessary can easily be disposed of by mortgages.

The dinner tendered by the 7th Regiment to Col. Emmons Clark upon the completion of his thirty years of service will be given at Delmonico's Saturday evening. Most elaborate preparations have been made for the celebration. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald will preside, and among the invited guests who will speak are Senator Hawley, Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Horace Porter and Judge Brady.

2d Lieut. Harold Christensen, of Co. A, has been elected 1st Lieutenant Co. K, 11th N. Y. Mr. Coudert, recently a member of Co. F, 5th Regiment, was elected 2d Lieutenant of Co. I, 11th N. Y., in his place.

The following will be the delegates from the 11th N. Y. to the National Guard Convention: Col. A. P. Stewart, Lieut.-Col. W. P. Walton, Major Frank P. Jones and Asst. Surg. G. W. Collins.

The 9th New York has been granted the permission recently asked for to have certain battles in which the regiment participated inscribed on its colors.

2d Lieut. Stephen Heinger, 8th New York, has resigned. Co. B, 11th New York, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, elected 2d Lieut. Mason, of Co. B, to the position of 1st Lieutenant.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

The Forsyth badge in general appearance patterns after the Robertson badge, made by Pederson, and annually presented during Division of Missouri competitions and Department of Dakota competitions. Unlike the Robertson badge, it is composed of silver, and is set at \$150. The terms and conditions regulating its ownership are to be regulated by the present or future company commanders of Cos. C, D and E, 1st Regiment, Ill. N. G. (Col. E. B. Knox), and the present Genl. Insp. Rifle Practice, State of Ill. (Col. J. A. Shaffer), the present Brigade Inspector Rifle Practice, 1st Brigade, I. N. G. (Lieut. Col. Chas. C. Clark), and the Regt. I. R. F., 1st Regiment, I. N. G. (Capt. H. T. Lockwood).

The Springfield rifle and cartridge issued by the State of Illinois to the National Guard of the State are to be exclusively used in competitions for the Forsyth badge. The rules regulating the competitions are those prescribed in Blunt's Rifle and Carbine Firing—save as they may be modified by G. O. No. 15, State of Ill., A. G. O., Springfield, July 7, 1886, or as they may be further modified by agreement of the officers named herein.

Competition will be restricted to Companies C, D and E, 1st Infantry, I. N. G. That company having for two years—need not necessarily consecutive—the highest figure of merit in target and gallery practice, or both, will then win the badge. After possession of the badge is thus determined, the individual members of the company will then, at some time during one year, compete among themselves to determine a definite number of the best marksmen in the company. Before the badge becomes the property of any one person, the final competition will be under such disinterested supervision as the officers indicated may decide upon.

It is to be hoped that competitions of this nature will measurably supersede the mere exhibition drills, wherein emulation is for manipulation of the piece and not for execution with it. Mere emulation in company—no manœuvre—is one thing. Rifle practice is another. Many prizes have been offered by citizens and others for superiority in drill, but these awards are only offered as incentives to become skilled in the use of the rifle.

CHICAGO.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

Major-Gen. Turnbull, the retiring chief of the National Guard, was recently presented by the members of his staff with a solid silver service appropriately inscribed. Lieut.-Col. Brady made the presentation speech.

Gov. Bartlett in his recent inaugural message says: "Recent passing events in this and other States teach us that a turbulent and disorderly element has lately come into the country, which is inclined to resort to the most diabolical methods in order to gratify its revenge, or show its contempt for our laws and institutions. With such people reason has no sway, and they can only be reached by the strong arm of the law, supported by a sufficient physical force. The National Guard of California commands the respect of its fellow-citizens, and will always be found ready to preserve the peace and protect life and property. The unprotected condition of our principal seaport and commercial city is another reason why the National Guard should be cherished and a military spirit cultivated among our people."

The new bill which is proposed to be introduced relative to the National Guard will contain measures most favorable to that organization. Ample reference has been made to work done by the National Guard Officers' Association, but the bill proposes that a signal corps and a signal officer shall be added to the staff of each regiment, the officer to have the rank of 1st Lieutenant, and that an allowance of \$15 per month be allowed each corps. It also provides that the State make an allowance for uniform and clothing to \$25 each. A provision is made in the bill that no cadet member of any regiment shall be more than nineteen years of age. Provisions are made for the payment of those organizations which may participate in annual encampments, allowing to complete organizations the sum of \$1.25 per day for each officer and man in the cavalry, artillery and infantry service, with an additional \$1 per day for the payment of those whose duties require them to be mounted.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

COL. DANIEL H. HASTINGS, of the 5th Infantry, has been appointed and confirmed as Adjutant-General of the State of Pennsylvania.

Three brigades of troops were in line on the occasion of the inauguration of James A. Beaver, 11th Brigadier-General commanding 21st Brigade, as Governor, at Harrisburg, on the 18th of January. Following the chief marshal and staff rode the Major-Gen. J. F. Hartman, commanding the 1st Division, and the following staff: Lieut. Col. George H. North, Lieut.-Col. Walter G. Wilson, Lieut.-Col. S. S. Hartman, and Lieut.-Col. Aud. D. Hepburn. Then followed the 1st Brigade, under command of Gen. George R. Snowden, with staff, with the following commands: 1st Regt., Col. T. E. Wiedersheim; 2d Regt., Col. R. P. Dechert; 4th Regt., Col. John W. Schall; State Fencibles, Major W. Wes. Chew; Gray Invincibles, Capt. Charles Hallstock; 1st A. C. Morris; Stafford. The 2d Brigade: Colonel D. S. Hastings; Sheridan Troop, Captain C. S. W. Jones; 4th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Garrett; 18th Regiment, Col. Norman M. Smith; 14th Regt., Col. James Glenn; 11th, B. Capt. A. E. Hunt; Pennsylvania State College Cadets; Washington Infantry, of Pittsburgh. 3d Brigade, Brig.-Gen.

John P. S. Gobin; 13th Regt., Lieut.-Col. E. H. Ripple; 9th Regt., Col. M. J. Keck; 8th Regt., Col. Frank J. Magee; 4th Regt., Col. S. D. Lehr; Bat. C, Capt. John Dennithorne, Jr. and an unassigned company from Chambersburg.

VERMONT'S MONUMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

THE city council and mayor of Winchester, Va., in responding to resolutions passed by the Vermont Legislature, thanking the citizens of Winchester for aiding in the dedication of monuments to their fallen sons on the battlefields of Cedar Creek and Opequan Sept. 10, 1863, says:

The citizens of Winchester appreciate highly your words of confidence and good-will and they reiterate the fact that the monuments which the citizens of Virginia have erected on the fields of civil strife at Opequan and Cedar Creek to the memory of their dead, shall be as faithfully preserved and as scrupulously protected as if they stood upon the battlefields of Vermont, where Stark's courage illuminated the patriotic hearts of Virginians and New Englanders alike in the times that tried men's souls, and when Washington and Putnam stood shoulder to shoulder in their common defence of the freedom of the colonies.

MICHIGAN STATE TROOPS.

GOV. ALGER in his recent message, referring to the Military Academy at Orchard Lake, says: "It is, in a measure, a State institution, receiving, however, no pecuniary aid from the State. Nor does its chief, Col. Rogers, ask any. It is a most excellent school. One can always detect a cadet from the academy by his military bearing. In order to encourage the young men who receive their education there, I recommend that a law be passed authorizing the Executive to commission all graduates of that academy as line officers in this State, without command or pay, but subject to call at any time by the State should their services be required. I also recommend that the law include graduates in the excellent military department of the agricultural college, which has also my most hearty sympathy and approbation. Provided, always, that such graduates of either institution are residents of this State."

The report of the Inspector General of Michigan shows that the State force now numbers thirty-six companies of infantry, all uniformed. In their armament the Springfield is being substituted for the old Sharps rifles, which are worthless. Hundreds of them will not explode a cartridge. The standard of efficiency for real service is, he reports, very high, the officers being on the whole capable and well up to their duties. Of the inspection reports of Col. Pennington, major 4th Artillery, Gen. Kidd says: "His reports are models of concise and clear-cut phrase, and they go straight to the mark, wasting no time on mere verbiage. They point out faults with a directness and frankness that is rare as it is refreshing, and bestow praise where praise is deserved. He was exceedingly painstaking and conscientious in his work at the encampment, while his dignified, soldierly bearing and courteous manners won for him the confidence and respect of all with whom he came in contact. It is fair and just, though severe, and points out with an unparing hand the defects, some of them glaring ones, in our system of instruction and discipline, and shows conclusively that radical improvements are needed. The report is, for all that, appreciative—commendatory in many respects—and it is to me clear that it is calculated to do more good than anything we have had." It is suggested that "it would be well if an Army officer could be detailed to each State to devote his time to the inspection and instruction of the State troops. The beneficial effects of such a thing cannot be over-estimated. It would bring into closer relations the regulars and the militia, making of each an integral part of one national Army."

Great stress is laid by the Inspector-General on inspections at home stations, and he recommends that, if it is necessary to secure these, the annual encampment of five days be changed to a biennial one of ten days. He says of those home inspections: "Every member of the company should be required to be present, and the inspection should be thorough. The Inspector-General should be instructed where needed, and correcting errors. He should see that the skirmish drill is thoroughly understood and require the officers to go through the ceremony of guard mounting, to post sentinels and see that they are properly instructed. In this way every officer and man could have a 'tour' at guard duty. One relief might be engaged in target practice, another in skirmish drill. Then an hour devoted to the skirmish drill, including skirmish firing, would fill out a profitable afternoon. In the evening the formal ceremony of a company inspection might be held in the armory. During his visit the Inspector should personally examine every article of clothing and equipment to see that they are all in the armory and well kept, and observe the manner in which the armory and property are cared for. At the evening inspection he should insist upon the observance in the armory of the strictest military courtesy, giving instructions on that point, and explaining the reasons therefor. The plan suggested gives thirty-six days at least each year to the instruction of companies at their home stations, in addition to, or in place of, the five days in camp. It would be well if an Army officer could be detailed to each State to devote his time to the inspection and instruction of the State troops. The beneficial effects of such a thing cannot be over-estimated. It would bring into closer relations the regulars and the militia, making of each an integral part of one national Army."

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

CHANGES as follows in the commissioned officers of the Connecticut National Guard have occurred since Dec. 15, 1886: Resigned and Discharged.—Major John H. Clapp, Brigade Inspector, Jan. 3, 1887. 2d Regt.—Lieut.-Col. Henry R. Loomis; 1st Lieut. Arthur L. Duffenbeck, Paymaster, 1st Lieut. Lemah H. Bates, Co. F, 3d Regt.—1st Lieut. Charles F. Starr, Co. M; 2d Lieut. Herbert N. Small, Co. C, 5th Battalion—2d Lieut. William H. Jackson, Co. A. Promoted and Appointed.—2d Regt.—1st Sergt. George H. Wilkinson, 2d Lieutenant Co. K. 3d Regt.—1st Lieut. Irving E. Hill, Paymaster, 1st Lieutenant C. C. The number of men for the 1st Regiment for December is 91,30; 2d Regt., 91,60; 3d, 81,77; 4th, 85,35; 5th Battalion, 82,61; Battery A, 75,95.

KANSAS.

GOV. MARTIN, in his message to the Legislature, says: The Kansas National Guard has been fully organized under the provisions of the militia law of 1863. It is composed of four regiments and one company, comprising an active force of 2,000 officers and men. The report of the Adjt.-General furnishes full information concerning its organization, equipment and needs, and I commend his suggestions, together with the recommendations of the military board, to your considerate attention. No state in the Union can muster a finer body of young men than those enlisted in the Kansas National Guard, in their appearance, drill and soldierly conduct, in camp and on duty, and I have just received the highest praise. Sections 28, 29 and 30 of the militia law of 1863 should be repealed. They confer dangerous powers upon officers of the National Guard, sheriff and mayors of cities, authorizing them to invoke and use the military force of the State at their own discretion. These sections, it seems to me, are in plain violation of section 4 of article 5 of the Constitution, which confers upon the Governor the sole power "to call out the militia to execute the law, to suppress insurrection and to repel invasion."

OHIO.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 19, which was issued by Col. Pick, of the 5th U. S. G., on Jan. 11, provides for the purchase of a special "Headquarters badge," which is to be awarded to the members of the Cleveland Cadets, Co. B, having the best

record for attendance at the drills and meetings of the company from this time until the annual encampment.

The headquarters of the 5th Infantry at the City Armory have been refitted. The general effect is elegant in the extreme.

Lieut. Hayes, of Co. F, 5th Infantry, O. N. G., who has permanently located in Akron, has tendered his resignation. Lieut. Hayes has made an enviable record while with the regiment.

Co. B, of the 8th Regiment, at Akron, is again out of luck, they are just now minus an armory. The Ohio Legislature at the last session made it the duty of the county commissioners, instead of the city councils, to provide armories for the Guard, and the Akron Council, desiring to make use of the city building occupied by Co. B, gave them notice to vacate, which they did, storing their arms and equipments in another building. The company will take a rest.

Battery F is snugly quartered in Columbia Hall, Akron, and has one of the largest drill floors in the State.

ALABAMA

On Jan. 12 the Montgomery Greys held their sixteenth annual meeting, for the purpose of electing non-commissioned officers for the ensuing year. A banquet followed the election. The election of field officers of the 2d Regiment also took place Jan. 13, with the following result: Colonel, Thos. G. Jones; Lieutenant Colonel, G. L. Comer; Major, R. E. Steiner.

RECENT DEATHS.

THE death of Brigadier-General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, was not without anticipation, but it came so unexpected at last that his wife, who is absent in Europe, was not able to be present at the bedside of her husband. The disease of which he was stricken was not one to give hope of a favorable ending, and a cold which aggravated it, resulted in diabetic coma and he breathed his last in a comatose state at 8 o'clock in the evening of Sunday last. General Hazen's wife, who is a daughter of Washington McLean, of Cincinnati, and a sister of John R. McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is in France. With him when he died were Mrs. Washington McLean, and Mrs. Bugher, his sister-in-law; Captain Greely, who had been with him during the entire day; Lieutenant Thompson and Drs. Huntington, Harvey and Lincoln, the attending and consulting physicians. In the case of an officer so well known as General Hazen, it may be safely left for each one to form a personal judgment as to his character. No one in the Service had a more unfortunate faculty for involving himself in controversies, and it has not been easy in all cases to determine to what traits of character his difficulties were chargeable. His history shows that he was a capable soldier in spite of the criticisms to which particular episodes in it are subjected. He was clearly out of place in the Signal Bureau, which required a man of different temperament. General Hazen was of Connecticut ancestry. He was born at West Hartford, Windsor Co., Vt., Sept. 30, 1830, though resident in Ohio at the time of his appointment to the Military Academy in 1851. He was commissioned on his graduation in 1855, a 2d Lieutenant in the 4th Infantry, and saw his first service on the Pacific Coast fighting Indians in Oregon. Then he was transferred to Texas and won repeated praise from the War Department for the vigor and success with which he hunted aboriginal marauders there and in New Mexico. Further evidence of his soldierly qualities was afforded by a wound received in 1859 while in conflict with the Comanches. For gallantry he was promoted to a captaincy in the 8th Infantry in May, 1861. In February of that year he had been assigned to duty as assistant professor of military tactics at the West Point Academy; but in September he was granted a leave of absence to take command of the 41st Ohio Volunteers and was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers in February, 1862. In the last year of the War, December, 1864, he was promoted Maj.-General to date from the capture of Fort McAllister, and on the 19th of May, 1865, was appointed by the President to command the Fifteenth Army Corps. He was commissioned Colonel of the 38th Regular Infantry, and afterward of the 6th, and during the Russo-Turkish war, in 1876-7, he was United States military attaché at Vienna. He published a work giving the result of his observations. He was appointed Chief Signal Officer in 1880. After his appointment he gave offence to the War Department by what was regarded as unwarranted criticism of his superiors. In this, as in other controversies in which he was engaged, says the *N. Y. Herald*, his ruling passion to write as a military critic carried him to extremes, and gave him a reputation for capriciousness and bumptiousness that was not deserved. In 1885 General Hazen published a narrative of military service, in the preface to which he said: "Every great war engenders an ignoble swarm of jealousies and calumnies which buzz and sting for long years after kindly nature has repaired the battle-fields. I have had my share of these annoyances, and may feel bound, at some future time, to prepare for the official and professional eye a final presentation of my own case, to the end that testimony may be perpetuated and the record purged of error." This purpose was never fulfilled, subsequent controversies occupying General Hazen's attention and leading to the publication of a volume to explain his connection with the Greely Relief Expedition. Gen. Hazen was buried with military honors on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, from St. John's Church, Washington. His body is

temporarily interred at Oak Hill or Rock Creek Cemetery. The final interment will be made after Mrs. Hazen's return from Europe, probably at Hiram, Ohio, his old home. The pall-bearers were Gen. Benét, Adj.-Gen. Drum, Paymaster General Rochester, Quartermaster-General Holabird, Gen. Duane, Chief of Engineers, and Surgeon-General Moore.

PAYMASTER WM. N. WATMOUGH, U. S. Navy, died at his home, 62 W. Townsend st., Baltimore, Thursday evening. He entered the Service of the United States as a 2d Lieutenant in a Pennsylvania volunteer regiment, the 33d Pennsylvania, in 1861, and served as an A.-D.-C. upon the staff of Gen. Meade, while he was in command of a brigade, and was wounded at White Oak Swamp, Va., June 30, 1862. He resigned in November following and was appointed an Acting Asst. Paymaster, U. S. Navy, serving during the war on the *Harriet Lane*, *Calhoun*, *Nereus*, and *De Soto*, being promoted Asst. Paymaster, June 30, 1864. He received his promotion as Paymaster, May 4, 1866. Dec. 30, 1884, he was granted leave and has not since been on duty.

MRS. CHARLES WILSON, mother of Chief Constructor T. D. Wilson, U. S. N., died at her home in New York City, Jan. 15. The old lady had been ill for some weeks, and her son was with her when she died. The remains were interred on Tuesday, at Cypress Hills Cemetery, whither they were followed by a large number of mourners. Services were held at the family residence, No. 645 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. Many friends and acquaintances of the deceased lady were in attendance. Among those present were Chief Constructor Wilson, Naval Constructor S. H. Pook, Captain Francis M. Bunce, Lt. Commander R. M. Berry, of the *Atlanta*; Master Shipwright James R. McGee, Joseph Brown, Albert M. Kingsland, Captain C. F. Porter and a number of other heads of the various branches of construction and repair.

DR. JOHN M. KOLLOCK, who died Jan. 5 at Seattle, Wash. Terr., of Bright's disease, served with credit as a surgeon of volunteers during the war, and was with the Army of the Potomac at Lee's surrender. In 1870 he was appointed supervisory surgeon of the United States marine hospitals, with headquarters at San Francisco, and while holding this position he organized the marine hospital at Port Townsend. He resigned in 1872 for the purpose of engaging in business enterprises, and removed to Seattle in 1881. His health has not been good for some years, and when in October last he was appointed contract surgeon at Fort Coeur d'Alene, he was able to perform the duties of his station but one month, when he was taken home to die. He was in his 51st year, and leaves a widow and five children.

We are in receipt of a series of resolutions on the death of Gen. Logan, passed at a regular meeting of Wm. H. Lewis Post, No. 17, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Texas, held at Fort Clark, Texas, on Jan. 4, 1887, as follows:

Resolved, That this man, since the War, in the councils of the nation for whose salvation his life was always willingly offered, has manifested a degree of political integrity and statesmanship as a Senator of the United States, such as to excite the admiration of the civilized world.

Resolved further, That the members of this post will ever revere his memory and always strive in emulation of his character. To the wife, who, it is known by the country, has contributed and aided so largely in the patriotic endeavor of her distinguished husband, the heartfelt condolence of each individual member of this post is extended.

COLONEL HARAI ROBINSON, who died recently at Panama, served gallantly during the war under Gen. Banks, as chief of cavalry. In the Red River campaign he commanded the 3d Cavalry Brigade, and was badly wounded at Sabine Cross Roads. He was subsequently provost marshal general of the Department of the Gulf.

MRS. WHEELER, wife of Lieut. H. W. Wheeler, 5th U. S. Cavalry, on recruiting duty in New York City, died suddenly at Greenwich, Conn., Jan. 15. The deceased lady was a daughter of Mr. Philip A. Dougherty, of Elizabeth, N. J., from whose residence the funeral took place Jan. 18.

ANNIE COLEMAN FREEMAN, a daughter of the late Col. W. G. Freeman, U. S. A., died Jan. 17, and was buried at Philadelphia, Jan. 19. Col. Freeman was an assistant adjutant-general, served with credit in the Mexican War, resigned in 1856, and died at Cornwall, Pa., Nov. 12, 1886.

THE funeral services of the late 1st Assistant Engineer C. A. Laws, of the Revenue Marine Service, took place at his brother's residence on Broad St., Philadelphia, Jan. 15.

MRS. DAVID WILLIAMS, the widow of the only son of David Williams, who assisted in the capture of Major André, died at Broome, New York, Jan. 12, aged 87 years.

AUG. L. VON STEUBEN, a grandnephew of Baron Von Steuben, of Revolutionary memory, died at Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 18, in the eighty-third year of his age.

THE remains of Mrs. Hinman, wife of Capt. F. A. Hinman, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., were brought to Flushing, L. I., early in the week and there interred.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The publishers of the "Century Magazine" announce that the February number of their magazine will open with an article on the Bahamas—"A Mid-Winter Resort"—by William C. Church, editor ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, illustrated by Winslow Homer. Edw. Atkinson in the same number discusses the subject of national armament, and we have a continuation of the biography of Lincoln and biographical notices of the Rev. Peter Cartwright and President McCosh of Princeton.

The "Art Review" is a new publication issued monthly at the price of five dollars a year from No. 59 Carmine street, New York. Its second number, that for December, 1886, contains an etching by Thomas Moran and

three photogravures of pictures by Thaxter, Harrison, and Denman. The articles are by Ripley Hitchcock, Mrs. Edw. W. Dodd, Chas. DeKay, and Wm. A. Potter. It is a handsomely printed quarto, with twenty pages of letter press.

PENSION LEGISLATIONS.

Two important pension bills were passed by the House on Monday under a suspension of the rules—the Mexican Pension bill, with Senate amendments, and the bill granting a pension of \$12 per month to all surviving parents of honorably discharged soldiers of the late war, the Seminole, Black Hawk, and Mexican war, who are totally unable to labor and in a dependent condition. The latter bill was passed by a vote of 179 to 76. It provides that the class of claimants described have only to show, in the case of dependent parents or of dependent children, the fact of the soldier's death and the lack of other means of support than their own labor or the contributions of others not legally bound for their support. No pension is to begin until after the passage of the act; pays \$12 a month to beneficiaries under the act; disregards rank in service, and allows claim agents \$5 only for each case. It is estimated by the Pension Committee that there will be 33,105 beneficiaries under the provisions of the bill, requiring an annual appropriation of \$4,767,120.

The Mexican Pension bill was passed by a vote of 243 to 5. This measure has been awaiting action since last July. It came in as a report of a Conference Committee, which recommended the Senate bill as amended. The original House bill gave pensions to all who had served for any period in the Mexican war. The bill as amended by the Senate and as finally passed by the House, pensions all who actually served 60 days at the rate of \$8 per month. The following is its full text as it now stands awaiting the signature of the President:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the names of the surviving officers and enlisted men, including marines, militia, and volunteers, of the military and naval services of the United States, who, being duly enlisted, actually served sixty days with the Army or Navy of the United States in Mexico, or on the coasts or frontier thereof, or en route thereto, in the war with that nation, or were actually engaged in a battle in said war, and were honorably discharged, and to such other officers and soldiers and sailors as may have been personally named in any resolution of Congress for any specific service in said war, and the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted men: *Provided*, That such widows have not remarried: *Provided*, That every such officer, enlisted man, or widow who is or may become sixty-two years of age, or who is or may become subject to any disability or dependency equivalent to some cause prescribed or recognized by the pension laws of the United States as a sufficient reason for the allowance of a pension, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act; but it shall not be held to include any person not within the rule of age or disability or dependency herein defined, or who incurred such disability while in any manner voluntarily engaged in or aiding or abetting the late rebellion against the authority of the United States.

Sec. 2. That pensions under section 1 of this act shall be at the rate of \$8 per month, and payable only from and after the period of the war, and during the natural lives of the persons entitled thereto, or during the continuance of the disability for which the same shall be granted: *Provided*, That section 1 of this act shall not apply to any person who is receiving a pension at the rate of \$8 per month or more, nor to any person receiving a pension of less than \$8 per month, except for the difference between the pension now received (if less than \$8 per month) and \$8 per month.

Sec. 3. That before the name of any person shall be placed on the pension roll under this act proof shall be made, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, of the right of the applicant to a pension; any person who shall falsely and corruptly take any oath required under this act shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be strictly enforced the pension roll the name of any person whenever it shall be made to appear by proof satisfactory to him that such name was put upon such roll through false and fraudulent representations, and that such person is not entitled to a pension under this act. The loss of the certificate of discharge shall not deprive any person of the benefits of this act, but other record evidence of enlistment and service and of an honorable discharge may be deemed sufficient: *Provided*, That when any person has been granted a land warrant, under any act of Congress, for and on account of service in the said war with Mexico, such grant shall be prima facie evidence of his service and honorable discharge; but such evidence shall not be conclusive, and may be rebutted by evidence that such land warrant was improperly granted.

Sec. 4. That the pension laws now in force which are not inconsistent or in conflict with this act are hereby made a part of this act, so far as they may be applicable thereto.

Sec. 5. That sec. 4716 of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed so far as the same relates to this act or to pensioners under this act.

Sec. 6. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any person while under the political disability imposed by the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has made favorable reports on bills No. 10132, allowing soldiers and sailors who have lost both arms a pension of \$100 per month; No. 10789, giving enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps the benefit of the Act of March 3, 1877, which allows enlisted men of the Regular Army, who have become disabled, the benefits of pension laws, and No. 10061, granting Wilbur F. Cogswell, late an Assistant Engineer in the U. S. Navy, a pension of \$50 per month.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. X.—See JOURNAL of Jan. 15, page 495, as to extra duty pay of cooks and nurses for current fiscal year.

Navy.—The *Vanderbilt* was sold at San Francisco in 1880, and converted into a four-masted clipper vessel. She is now in use at Liverpool.

N. B. N.—Watch the Navy orders and make application for position as apothecary, U. S. N., to the first surgeon you see ordered to a ship.

G. A. F.—The points you make appear to be correct, but as questions of discipline are involved, we deem it best not to answer your questions in detail.

"Lex" asks: Can a soldier's widow with a minor child, legally transfer her own pension (\$12.00) to her child before her second marriage, so that the child may have the benefit? Ans.—No.

R. F.—It is learned at the Q. M. G. O. that you were not appointed to the vacancy because the other person to whom you refer passed a higher examination. You are still on the list of approved applicants, and are likely to receive the next vacancy for a Post Q. M. Sergeant appointed to your regiment.

W. C. M.—The Captain Almy to whom you refer is now Rear Admiral John J. Almy, U. S. N., and resides at 1019 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C. Perhaps some of our readers may know the present whereabouts of some of

the crew of the U. S. Steamship Connecticut when on blockade duty in 1863-64, off Cape Fear.

Sailor.—The rendezvous are open for the enlistment of apprentices under the circular of Navy Dept. dated Jan. 1, 1884, and for the enlistment of a limited number of landsmen. No person shall be enlisted as an apprentice unless he be between 14 and 18 years of age. An outfit of clothing is furnished by the Government but the cost is charged to the account of the enlisted man, or apprentice.

THE NEW LOCKSLEY HALL.

AMONG the burlesques of the later "Locksley Hall" comes this in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

Comrades leave me here a little, while I sit me down and scold.

All is vanity, cries the Poet, as the Preacher cried of old; Others love the light as I did, but I now prefer the dark.

And, when I have sought to utter, then no other dog must bark.

Gone is all I once believed in; flats are hills and hills are flats.

Chaos, Cosmos; Cosmos, Chaos; cats are tigers, tigers, cats.

Where the use of modern marvels? marvels of my early youth?

Now I'm eighty I despise them, Good is Bad and Lies are Truth.

Plunge from Nineteenth Century splendor into medieval night.

For the ancient wrong is better—better far than modern right.

Thus began the Poet's grumble—by degrees the grumble grew;

You—no one has done his duty—You, nor You, nor You, nor You.

Till the mighty storm arising of the Poet's discontent.

"England's worse than Sheol," cried he, and to Sheol straight he went.

Mr. Gladstone deals with Lord Tennyson's new poem in a more serious mood, publishing a long article in the *Fortnightly Review* in reply to it, showing by citations from recent history that there is no sufficient reason for the groanings of the laureate.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Belgian Government has ordered the military department to try the experiment of a general mobilization of the army this year.

In the Russian Army much time and attention are being devoted to training the troops to firing at night, both artillery and infantry having practiced, with it, it is stated, fairly satisfactory results.

For the armament of Bombay, eight mounted, 12½ inch rifled muzzle-loading guns of 38 tons have been mounted, but it is feared that they will be obsolete by the time the defenses are completed.

SIR JOHN BROWN, the inventor of thick rolled armor plates, has recently said that the company, of which he was the originator, is laying down machinery for the manufacture of plates up to 120 tons in weight, and 30 inches in thickness, either compound or solid steel.

THE pilots of the United Kingdom have a scheme on foot to erect a memorial to the memory of the late Admiral Bedford Pim, R. N., who, as senior counsel of the British pilots, befriended them on many occasions, especially when it was proposed to abolish compulsory pilotage.

HERB MAUSER, the inventor of the Mauser rifle, has gone to Constantinople for the purpose of introducing his weapon into the Turkish Army. Three hundred thousand pieces are under order, the first instalment to be delivered immediately after completion of the new loan of \$10,000,000.

GREAT activity prevails in the Kiel arsenal. In this port there shortly will be made experiments as to the value of a new torpedo boat, H. I., constructed entirely of mahogany, the submerged parts only being protected by copper plates. The engines and boilers are supplied from the Schichau Works at Elbing.

An ironclad for the Chinese was launched at Stettin on Jan. 3, called the *King-Quen*.

It is suggested that a supply of horses for the English Army can be obtained from the island of Jamaica, and an enquiry is being made into the subject.

A SCHEME is before the Government of Victoria, B. C., for the establishment of a military college similar to that at Kingston, Canada, and it is believed the idea will be approved.

THE route of the Hudson Bay Railway will be by way of Oak Point, Lake Manitoba, and thence to Hudson Bay. Messrs. Mann and Holt have received a contract for the Manitoba section, and Messrs. McClellan and Grant are to execute the Hudson Bay section.

THE Minister of Marine has sent instructions to the naval authorities at all the French ports to get the first-class torpedo-boats ready for sea, and then to despatch them to Toulon to take part in the naval manoeuvres which will again be held this year.

THE Germans are endeavoring to introduce a system of dog patrols for night duty. The experiment was extensively tried during the recent autumn manoeuvres. The difficulty is that a bark from one of the dogs sets every dog within hearing barking, but the German War Department is bent upon getting over this by a system of judicious training.

INFORMATION was received early in the week regarding the sacking of Hakoi and Monkal, in Tonquin, by Chinese pirates. Lieut. MacMahon, nephew of Marshal MacMahon, who commanded the French garrison at Hakoi, was not killed, but succeeded in holding the fort until a reinforcement of militiamen from Haiphong was brought down on the steamer *Malacca*. A determined effort is to be made to recapture Monkal. Lieut. MacMahon reports that Chinese regulars aided the pirates in their work of destruction.

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COL. DE REVANGER, sentenced by default to one year's imprisonment and deprivation of rank by the Council of War of the 1st French Corps d'Armée for an illegal absence of over three months, has surrendered himself to the military authorities, traversed the judgment pronounced against him, and appealed to the Council of War.

THE Revue du Cercle Militaire (Paris) states that a manufactory of arms, a branch establishment of Steyer, in Stadt, near Enns, in Austria, is shortly to be founded in Servia. Arms are to be manufactured not only for Servia, but for Turkey and other States of the Balkan Peninsula. Political and strategical considerations are said to have influenced the new departure.

The garrisons on the French frontiers for some time past have been quietly reinforced, and the annexed provinces of Alsace-Lorraine are held by 42,000 troops, whilst dispersed among the towns within the old German frontier line are supports of 25,000 additional men, the two army corps having between them 10,000 horses and 100 field pieces. This army of observation, 67,000 strong, will be reinforced by the despatch of 15,000 more troops to the Rhine provinces.

THE Militar-Zeitung (Vienna) states that after careful study of the various designs submitted for the engines of the colossal armor-clad *Sardegna*, Commendatore Pucci, as President of the Comitato dei Disegni, has sent in his report to the War Minister, who, in accordance with the advice tendered, has given the contract to a Neapolitan firm. The *Sardegna* will be the largest warship in the world, and the motive machinery alone will cost 4,423,500 lire (£176,940). The delivery is to take place in the spring of 1890.

By February of 1887 all the English troops, with but the exception of four regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, will be withdrawn from Egypt. Of those left behind, three of the infantry and the cavalry corps will remain at Cairo, and the remaining corps will be stationed at Alexandria. A correspondent, who has just returned from Egypt, writes: "Things are looking very ugly for the English there, French intrigue and influence being exerted in all directions. The rebels have among them some 30,000 Remingtons, millions of cartridges, and some Krupps—all ready for a row when the time comes to give us trouble."

THE Belgian War Minister has provided Antwerp with a captive balloon, for service if the city should be besieged.

THE order for heavy ordnance which the Government of Victoria has given to Sir William Armstrong is now nearly completed, and the guns will be ready for delivery very shortly. Eleven of the weapons are of the breechloading pattern known as the 5-in., weighing three tons each. One of 8-in. calibre has already been finished by the Elswick firm. The guns are chiefly intended for the defence of Melbourne. They form only a part of a large scheme of defence prepared by the Victorian Government for the protection of the colony.

THE equipment of the German Army with magazine rifles is about completed. The other European Powers will require at least a couple of years before they can put repeaters into the hands of all their troops. The new German rifle, which bears the title, "M. 71-84," in token that the old model 71 has been adhered to in principle, with some modifications of it made in 1884, is described as being 1.3 metres long without, or 1.5 metres with the bayonet, and weighs 4.6 kilogrammes with empty magazines, or 5 kilogrammes when the magazine contains its full store of eight cartridges. The weapon, of which the barrel is of rifled steel colored brown outside to protect it against rust, can be sighted for a distance of from 200 to 1,000 metres. The rifle can be used either as a single shooter or repeater, and is fired in the usual way.

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BIRTHS.

HOYLE.—At Fort Porter, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1883, to the wife of Lieut. George S. Hoyle, 1st U. S. Cavalry, a son.

PARKE.—At Fort Sidney, Neb., Jan. 9, 1887, to the wife of Lieut. J. S. Parke, 21st Infantry, a son.

DIED.

FREEMAN.—Jan. 11, **ANNIE COLEMAN FREEMAN**, daughter of the late Colonel W. G. Freeman, Adjutant General's Department, U. S. A.

HAZEN.—At Washington, D. C., January 16, Brevet Brig. General **WILLIAM H. HAZEN**, Brigadier General and Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

KOLLOCK.—At Seattle, W. T., January 5, Doctor **JOHN M. KOLLOCK**, late Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.

MCALISTER.—At Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 13, at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. A. H. Bowman, **MILES B. MCALISTER**, aged 17 years, son of the late General M. D. McAlester and stepson of Col. E. S. Otis.

RUHLER.—At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, January 7, **HERMAN RUHLER**, son of Lieut. Geo. H. and El. Ruhler, 17th U. S. Infantry, aged four years and five months. "Early, bright, transient, chaste as morning dew. He sparkled, was exhaled and went to heaven."

TAYLOR.—Jan. 15, **EVELINE A. TAYLOR**, widow of the late Gen. J. P. Taylor, U. S. A., and daughter of the late John McLean, of Ohio, Justice of the Supreme Court. Funeral from the residence of her son law, Gen. H. P. Clarke, 1,614 Nineteenth street, Washington, Monday, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family invited; interment private.

WELCH.—At Lake George, N. Y., January 12, Lieutenant Commander **WILLIAM WELCH**, U. S. Navy.

WHEELER.—Suddenly, at Greenwich, Conn., January 15, **MARY ISABEL**, wife of Lieutenant H. W. Wheeler, 5th U. S. Cavalry.

WILSON.—At New York City, January 15, Mrs. **CHARLES WILSON**, mother of Chief Naval Constructor T. D. Wilson, U. S. Navy.

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JOURNAL, February 13,

page 585, No. 23, Vol. 23

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noon, Thursday, February 21, 1887, for the
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"Humphreys."
For particulars refer to the undersigned.
G. L. GILLESPIE,
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JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., January 11, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, sub-
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at this office, until 12 o'clock, A. M. (Central
Standard time) on Friday, the 11th day of
February, 1887, at which time and place they
will be opened in the presence of attending
bidders for furnishing and delivering 100,000
gallons of Mineral Oil, at the Jeffersonville
Depot, Indiana, in cases of two five-gallon
cans each.

Deliveries to commence by March 1, 1887,
and be completed by April 15, 1887, in such
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dates, as may be agreed upon.

The Government reserves the right to re-
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Preference given to articles of domestic
production and manufacture, conditions of
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required by the public service there.

Blank and full information as to bidding,
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RCFUS SEXTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U.S. Army.

Proposals for Fuel.

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will be opened in presence of bidders for fur-
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quality white ash anthracite coal, "stove"
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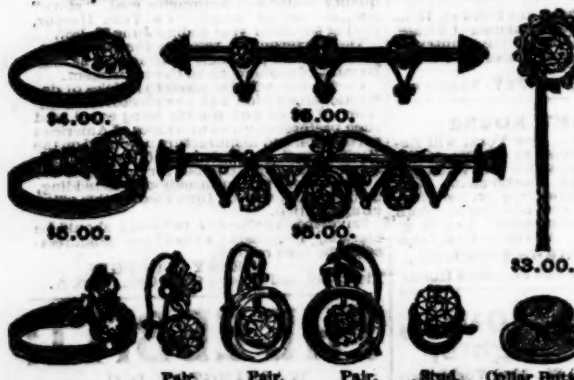
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